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PAUL SEYMOUR, PERLISHER.

COMMUNICATION. Thoughts on Emnucipation-No. 13. In my last I made an extract from Hon R. L'inderwood's Colonization Address de livered in Bowling-green in 1832. There are other sentiments expressed by the worthy gentleman to which greater publicity should be given. We quote from pages 10, 11. "The habit of idleness generated in the master and mistress, by having their work performed by slaves, is inimical to their own happiness, and a great drawback upon the prosperity and improvement of the coun-Sluggishness and happiness are antipodes. The tendency of slavery is to convert master and mistress, and their children. into consuming drones, who do nothing to increase the quantity of property in the The country, therefore, loses in its wealth just as much as their labor would produce, provided they were diligently emplayed in the practice of some art, or business, which creates property. If an idler lives on the products of three laborers, these must be deprived of some comforts or luxulies in order to support the drone. If the drone worked as much as any of the three, port from the other half who labor, the omforts and luxuries of the laboring class

they would all live more comfortably, because one fourth would be added to their productions. If half the population of a will be diminished one half, owing to the alike. It is upon these principles that the slave is stinted, so that the master may abound in luxuries. The deplorable consequences resulting from a dependence upon suning drones, are shown with great clearrespects there is a vast difference in favor of There are no drones among them depend. ing upon slave labor. If our 40,000 drones were to work and create property, instead wants of the service. of consuming it, we might exhibit to better advantage when contrasted with Ohio." We commend these views to the serious consideration of the citizens of Kentucky.

They are judicious. They were well-pondered before they were expressed. To use increase the resources of the Commonwealth? not the Commonwealth felicitate itself on riod in time of peace. their removal? But why have we these "drones," these useless citizens who live sult: upon the labors of others? Why is it that man is to "eat in the sweat of his face?" mortal taste brought death into the world and all our wo"-before the creation of our tary says: mother Eve. Nothing required of man in his state of primeval integrity is disgraceful: Labor was required of him in that State. the writer is not aware of it.

A Southern Kentuckian.

Extract of the Report of the Secretary of

This document sets out with stating the number of men in service at any one time during the past year, which is 8,000. The vateering on the part of Mexico as incon-

anchored near, is spoken of in the highest will be, terms. The medals, which by act of Congress are to be presented to the officers and . men who risked their lives on that occasion, will be transmitted as soon as Com. Perry shall have procured and communicated their

known. Of the vessels captured in the purposes on any emergency.

the Department.

Macedonian are next spoken of. Mr. Uriah gress.

tail for the several branches of the Naval asked for. and a number of vessels in commission re- number of Midshipmen in the Navy to 400 the censorship of the press, a point on which quiring their services. These reports pre- is recommended, making two for each re- the remonstrances of Austria are supposed sent a gratifying exhibit of the condition of presentative in the House? the public works and of the public property | The full number of Marines authorized of the Pope were greatly disappointed by 100, upon the supposition that they all fare tions made by the experienced, able and Congress.

sand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, struction of floating docks at Philadelphin, odicals is now not far from 30. save labor, and the conversion thereby, of The amount appropriated for the current Kitterey and Pensacola will be made the a large portion of our population into confiscal year is \$10,652,636 10. The esti-subject of a special Report. mates now presented include an item of ness, by contrasting the condition of the \$1,200,000, to complete the four war slave with that of the non-slave-holding steamers authorized by the act of the 3d of slave with that of the non-slave-holding steamers authorized by the act of the 3d of States. Take for example, the States of the States of the appropriation the one and Kentucky; the last was settled to the states of the appropriation to the states of the states of the appropriation to the state thio and Kentucky; the last was settled under the head of contingent enumerated, The territory of each is of the same and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a course the reverse of that which his predes ted against person or property in Rome, in extent, being in both 39,000 square miles; for the prosecution of the work on the dry cessor had pursued. He went through the June, 1846, was 500; in July 340, in Auin salubrity of climate and fertility of soil, dock at New York. The reasons for these streets on foot, which the five preceding gust 380, in September 200, and in Octo-Kentucky has the advantage; in all other appropriations are given in the reports, and, Popes had never done. lle preached, ber 112. Why is it that our other objects estimated for, requiring an in. hundred years. He sought the society of ally accomplished

expenditures for the three last years, under ple of their rations. Pius look the loaf, the proceedings in the Courts of Justice has the honorable gentleman's appropriate term, the heads of appropriation of "pay," "con. and laid it on the plate of the minister of been authorized. are there not "drones" among us? Are tingent," "increese and repair," "provisions war, whom he had invited to dinner; and as they not dragging out a useless existence—and clothing," and "surgeons' necessaries the astonished functionary turned pale, the Italian Scientific Congress, which, each representing a factor of the Italian Scientific Congress, which the Italian Scientific Congress the Italian Scientif doing nothing to enhance the prosperity, or and appliances." These may be denomi- charged him with the fault. After that he Would not their emigration be advanta show, the increase of expenditure, during loaves of a smilar character, which he disgeous to the interests of the State? Would the war, over that of a corresponding pe. tributed to the poor; he degraded the minis This comparison exhibits the following re-

Appropria- Available Expendi-

must be, creating as it does opposition to the The four war steamers anthorized by the movement. The Pope called for the subappointment of God, paralyzing the ener-gies, and diminishing the resources of the ing. The models, tonnage and muchinery 100 and Marini's for 10 scudi, and ordered States in which it exists! The true doc- were adopted on the report of a mixed it to be handed around amongst the nobility. trine is that labor is honorable; but slavery board of naval officers, constructors and en. Renzi, the leader of an insurrection at renders it disgraceful. Many seem to en- gineers. The contracts for the transporta- Rimini the previous year, called on him to tertain the opinion that the Creator intended tion of the mail, in steamers between New return thanks for the restoration of his libto degrade man by requiring him to labor. York and Liverpool, between New York erty, and was received as a son rather than They forget that as soon as Adam was creal and New Orleans, and from Havana to a rebel, and during a long and affectionate ted he was placed in the "garden of Eden, Chagres, have been made with Messis. Col- conversation Pius took from his desk a to dress it, and to keep it." There was la- line and Sloo in compliance with the act copy of Renzi's revolutionary proclamation, bor enjoined before the fall-before the eat of Congress. The carriage of the mail and said that although parts of it were ing of the "fruit of the forbidden tree whose monthly from Panama to Oregon has been wrong, it contained many useful sugges assigned to the lowest bidder. The Secretions of which he should avail himself .-

termined on as the Northern terminus of moir on the reforms which were needed in the route, with a right of changing it re- the law of mortgages, and received in re-Therefore labor is not disgraceful. If this served to the Department, and the law was turn a medal of honor. This conduct syllogism labors under any imperfection construed to require a mail to be transport showed that he sympathised with the moed from one point to the other within thirty tives and actions of the political offenders, days. The distance is more than three as well as with their sufferings. He in thousand miles, and the winds and currents fact put himself at the head of the reform known to be such as to render it impractica-ble to perform the required service in sail bring about those very changes which a vessels. It was, therefore, determined to few months before it was treason to think employ steamers. The great distunce at of. "My people," said he, laying bis which the service is to be performed, the hand on the New Testament, "may expect difficulty of enlisting men has delayed the heavy expenses which must be incurred by justice and mercy from me, for my only arrangements for employing cruisers on the contractors in providing, on the Pacific guide is this book. several stations. The force and operations coast, the necessary ships and materials for in the Mediterranean are then spoken of, repair, the indispensable fuel and denois for the provinces, requiring them to investigate There were other means wenting to push forincluding the affair of the Carmelita. In
this connection the Secretary speaks of pri.

The Panic is over in Great Britain, and the

Valenting on the Secretary speaks of pri.

The Panic is over in Great Britain, and the

There were other means wenting to push fortances from the provinces, requiring them to investigate and religious of.

The Panic is over in Great Britain, and the

Valenting on the Secretary speaks of pri.

The Panic is over in Great Britain, and the methods of condition of the people, and the methods of condition of the people and co has been adopted by the Post Office De- improving them, and especially with regard pressure less severe. Yet it is still so pressing,

To E. K. Collins, \$385,000 00

Gulf of Mexico between thirty and forty vessels will be constructed in the most skill- long been monopolized by the clergy. Lord John Russell will not be the man for the to do this against the convictions of those who that the number of laborers in Foreign Missions thousand dollars have been collected; the ful manner, which may be used as war The cardinals who composed this council hour.

Pius IX.

title of Pius IX. He at once entered upon presume, will be satisfactory. There are which no Pope had done before for three The following is a list of reforms actu-I deem it not inappropriate to the occa. tricks to gain popularity, but the fruit of an length of nearly 400 miles. sion, as illustrating the expenditures of the honest desire to be acquainted with the wants The 6000 hired Swiss soldiers were sent the Navy Department since the commence. of his people, that he might relieve them. home and national and civic guards orgament of the Mexican war, to present a com. A common soldier brought to him a loaf of nized in their stead. parative statement of approprintions and miserable bread, and said it was a fair sam. The publication of a law journal with nated the variable appropriations and will went through the barracks, found 4000 soldier money to buy bread for himself.

On the 16th July, just one month after his elevation, appeared the first great pubthey presumptuously attempt to thwart the June 30, 1845... \$3,058,815 ?1 6,184,453 28 5,813,333 ?0 arrangement of Heaven according to which Galetti another rebel leader, who had been Astoria, in the Oregon Territory, was de- in prison three years, presented him a me-

He sent out circulars to the governors of

amount collected in the Pacific is not steamers, and will be available for national were some of them shocked at the infallible

by the District Court of Louisianu. Those partment, and the payments will be made constitution is necessary to the welfare of taken in the Pacific have been condemned from the Treasury, on bills approved here, my subjects." taken in the Pacific have been condemned from the Treasury, on bills approved here, by a Prize-Court there organized, but no unless otherwise directed, it may be a quesprize-money is to be distributed till the pro- tion whether the law sufficiently provides sy dignitaries, and a conspiracy was formed, asked. As ell classes are interested in repressing ceedings of the Court have been revised by for the regulation and collection of postages but its authors were discovered, the council erime, Lord Clerendou appeals earunatly to the by the Post Office Department, and how abolished, and one appointed in its place, industrions and virtuous to second his efforts to The extension of our laws over Oregon far such receipts would be applicable to the composed of simple prelates with a single preserve peace.

Territory and the establishment of Courts payment of these contractors. I respect cardinal for president; and now that also Three murders, and some dozen outrages, are with Admiralty jurisdiction is recommend. fully submit that the necessary legal enact. has given way to a body composed partly of recorded in the Tipperary paper. "Tipperary," The voyages of the Jamestown and cedonian are next spoken of. Mr. Uriah with the The Secretary asks Congress to make an The Secretary a Construction, Equipment and Repair, of salary of \$3,000, but owing to a clerical liged to defer the execution of some projects him and his assailants. They separated them, ordnance and Hydrography, of Yards and error in the act prescribing the salary, he till a more favorable season, and to even and again was levelled at their victim. His wife Docks, of Provisions and Clothing, and of has as yet only received his pay as a Navy recede slightly in one or two points from threw herself forward, and received the contents Medicine and Surgery, with estimates in de- Lieutenant. The necessary enactment is positions already taken. In these cases, in her left breast. She fell and died instantly. service for the next fiscal year. They are At the Naval School 90 Midshipmen are tentions, by making, as far as possible, real Barrington. We could fill our whole paper based on the employment, pending the war, in attendance; the school is doing well and concessions to liberty, and only formal conof ten thousand men, as allowed by law, an excellent thing. An increase of the cessions to despotism. Thus in regard to &c. &c.

subject to the control and direction of the by the act of last March have not been ap- the language of the decree which he issued, country live in idleness, and draw their sup- Navy Department—and the estimates have pointed. As the additional corps is serving on mitigating but slightly the severity of previbeen prepared and revised with a careful land and for the war only, they ought to have ous laws, and equally gratified by the chardesire to ask for nothing which is not neces bounty land given to soldiers. The corps actor of the new censors, who had been sesary to the public interest, I respectfully ask has served with distinction in Mexico, and lected from the ranks of literary men of burden of supporting the idlers; and this the favorable consideration of the suggest is entitled to the favorable consideration of known liberality. The execution of the law has been so satisfactory, that the number faithful officers at the head of the Bureaux. The system of disbursing money and sup- of newspapers in Rome has trembled under The gross amount estimated for is ten plies in the Navy is a good one, and works its influence, and that of other publications millions three hundred and sixty-five thou well. The measures taken for the con- doubled, so that the whole number of peri-

they may, he has so managed both his pri-

considerable expenditure, which seem to me men of talents and information, and spent A reduction of the tariff on imported think it may be traced to the existence of to be necessary for the efficient discharge of much time with them, and with the officers cotton goods one quarter, and on woollen man, woman and child-or stating each family negro slavery among us, and her exemption the public duties devolved on the Depart. of the government, discussing projects of re- and mixed goods one half. A reduction of at five, would give three tous to every family in ment. Of the appropriations made for the form. He gave audiences without the ordi- the internal duties on salt and some other the kingdom. This calculation relates to corn current year the unexpended halances, will, nary ceremonies, and appointed days on articles of universal consumption. The alone, showing that twice the amount that is without doubt, prove adequate to all the which the meanest subject could have free concession to private companies of four useded could be raised upon a portion only of access to his person. Nor were these mere lines of proposed rail-roads, having a total the arable land; when to this was added, what

previous Pope had forbidden their duing. The Ghetto, that miserable part of Rome in which the Jews have hitherto been conter, imprisoned the bakers, and gave each to live elsewhere. Some special taxes ment given large portions of her people; end to insult a Jew is now a criminal offence se. and nucultivated. verely punished. The law concerning the As to "tenant right he thus speaks :liberty of the press was so altered that the censors must hereafter be laymen. . .

most a legislature. These councils are not exceptions? elected by the people, yet their organization goes a great way towards recognizing the security of the rights of labor were recognized,

principles of the popular representation. reforms. He has exhorted the religious orproposes to establish in Ireland. The precise ground of this measure we have not principal measures already adopted by the new Pope. They give him a just claim to philanthropists.—N. V. Jour. of Com.

We had barely time iast week, ewing to the

loss of the brig Somers near Vera Cruz are ready for sea in October and November ject which concerned the public welfare and nervo to propose, und attempt to carry out, a him. next severally dwelt upon with special of the year 1848, and the right of pay will the drawing up of plans for meliorating the severally dwelt upon with special of the year 1848, and the right of pay will the drawing up of plans for meliorating the severally dwelt upon with special of the year 1848, and the right of pay will the drawing up of plans for meliorating the severally dwelt upon with special of the year 1848, and the right of pay will the drawing up of plans for meliorating the severally dwelt upon with special of the year 1848, and the right of pay will the drawing up of plans for meliorating the severally dwelt upon with special of the year 1848, and the right of pay will the drawing up of plans for meliorating the severally dwelt upon with special of the year pay will be drawing up of plans for meliorating the severally dwelt upon with special of the year pay will be drawing up of plans for meliorating the severally dwelt upon with special of the year pay will be drawing up of plans for meliorating the severally dwelt upon with special of the year pay will be drawing up of plans for meliorating the severally dwelt upon with special of the year pay will be drawing up of plans for meliorating the severally dwelt upon with special of the year pay will be drawing up of plans for meliorating the several pay will be drawing up of plans for meliorating the several pay will be drawing up of plans for meliorating the several pay will be drawing up of plans for meliorating the several pay will be drawing up of plans for meliorating the several pay will be drawing up of plans for meliorating the several pay will be drawing up of plans for meliorating the several pay will be drawing up of plans for meliorating the several pay will be drawing up of plans for meliorating the several pay will be drawing up of plans for meliorating the several pay will be drawing up of plans for meliorating the several pay will be drawing up of plans for meliorating the several pay will be drawing up of plans for meliorating the s praise of Com. Perry. In connection with commence with the commence ment of the lost, the lost, the assistance rendered by the performance of the mail service stipulated. British, French and Spanish ships of war The annual compensation under the contract municipal organizations—Reform of the therough in nothing—and thet, wanting the will pidly. The annual compensation under the contract criminal and civil code, the commission on to command, and the power to awe, he will fail church with State, was most general. Lectures which have already reported in favor of a in satisfying the country, or retaining the full are being delivered all over the realm. That To A. G. Sloo, 290,000 00
To Arnold Harris, 199,000 00
I regard them as favorable contracts and struction of rail-roads—The condition of great mind could dispose of them anccessfully.

Which have already reported in later of the variety of the va hall have procured and communicated their the establishment of a regular and speedy intercourse by mail between the Atlantic The Secretary urges an increase in the surgeons. He also importance.

Tregard them as tavorable contracts and struction of fait-loads—The Contracts and the propriety of embracing in their field of option of the faithful the establishment of a regular and speedy the Jews in Rome—The tariff on impurits—the beard of propriety of embracing in their field of option of the propriety of embracing in the propriety of embracin

IRELAND seems to grow worse and worse. Gulf a good many have been valued, taken into service, and their value is to be paid over as prize-money to the captors as soon as they shall have been legally condemned to be contract is made with this Description. The contracts stipulate that a mail agent, them told him that if he did not alter his to repress outrage, in the form of a circular to the Association hids fair to the Lieutenants of countries. The robberies to the Lieutenants of countries. The robberies to win the day. It is very stirring end eloquent to the Lieutenants of countries. The robberies to win the day. It is very stirring end eloquent to the Lieutenants of countries. The robberies to win the day. It is very stirring end eloquent to the Lieutenants of countries. The robberies to win the day. It is very stirring end eloquent to the Lieutenants of countries. The robberies to win the day. It is very stirring end eloquent to the Lieutenants of countries. The robberies to the Lieutenants of countries. The robberies to win the day. It is very stirring end eloquent to the Lieutenants of countries. The robberies to the Lieutenants of countries to the Lieutenants of countries. The robberies to the Lieutenants of countries. The robberies to the Lieutenants of countries to the Lieutenants of countries. The robberies to the Lieutenants of countries to the Lieutenants of countries.

however, he has shown the sincerity of his in- The assassans fled. Ryau was ballff to Sir M.

The coustabulary and military are to be iucreased, and an energetic effort made to protect to have been especially urgent, the subjects iife and property. But it is egreed on ell hands, that something must be done, and the lrish Council (a body composed of members of Parliameut and others) propose, hy way of providing food now, and securing it hereafter, first, a property tax on Irish proprietors, and to give no relief to able bodied men, except in exchange for labor; second, a law giving to tenants the value of their improvements, with tenant-right, and checks on sub-letting, encouragement of flax culture, fisheries, end increase of the currency. Sharman Crawtond said Ireland was Be the intentions of the new Pope what unanimons as to tenant-right—and proceeded to show, that it could not endanger the rights of vate conduct and public acts, as to gain the property, and that Ireland, with the legislative unbounded confidence of his people, and reforma proposed would be frae, peaceable, and

> 4,000,000 waste lands. Suppose five years retation of cropping, two fifths of the 14,000,000 arable ecres would be annually in corn—an erea of 5,600,000 acres; put the produce at 17 cwt. to every statute acre—and the yield would be 4,700,000 tons. The population of Ireland is 8,000,000. This would allow 12 cwt. to every might be grown on the remainder, three fifths, for the support of mau or caltle, the extent of the productiveness of Ireland would be realized.

Another view Mr. Crawford presented. Suppose by any stimulus the owners or occupaund ou each acre—this would put ia circulation at once £14,000,000—give 13 pence a day to mily of five and a half, would support 4,000,000, persons. Yet Ireland with these resources, and the power to help herself, was starving, iu part, fined, is thrown open, and they are allowed for food from stiuted productious; uo employwhich they labored under are removed, and immeuse bodies of arable land left untenanted

His (Mr. Crawford's) object was to show, by what he was about to say, that tenant-right

au impetus would be given to improvement such With regard to purely ecclesiastical matters, the Pope has projected none but moral it. It did appear to him to lay the foundation shed at Fivizzano. The Modenese were the ag-for a fair and final definition of the tenant-right gressors. The letter arrested without knowing ders to purity, the clergy to preaching with simplicity, and forbidden the ecclesiastics of equitable tenent-right in the convertible value Rome to attend the theatre. One of his last acts, is a letter to the Irish prelates, admonishing them to have nothing to do with whole value, and all improvements made by the the colleges which the British Government touant, whose laudlord will not, ou reasonable terms, renew his tennre; and which will enable every touant who may wish to relinquish his courier. cise ground of this measure we have not time to describe. This is an outline of the most eligible purchaser." In all and every part of this definition of tenant-right he most cordi-ally concurred (hear, hear.) He did not mean the sympathy and praise of all enlightened would bring about such a change as they could desire to see. The people would require to be instructed in proper methods and systems of agriculture, model schools would have to be established, and other means taken to enlighten

the Parliament; this had the affect of increasing only seventeen rupose a month; houce they vateering on the part of Mexico as inconsistent with the spirit of the age, resorted to
as a means of revenue with a certain result

as a means of revenue with a certain result

watering on the part of Mexico as inconsistent with the spirit of the age, resorted to
as a means of revenue with a certain result

myself against the relishment of a military school for poor boys

lishment of a military school for poor boys

month; hence they
must wait in result

their extravagance, and the fact was, that they
must wait in return to the Maximala until more
now were so inclined. It would be unlishment of a military school for poor boys

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only seventeen rupees a month; hence they
must wait in return to the Maximala until more
for the result of the age, resorted to
now were so inclined. It would be unlishment of a military school for poor boys

lishment of a military school for poor boys

only es regards immediate difficulties, but in relishment of a military school for poor boys

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for the rational contracts.—

Raugoou; Dr. Judson and the children had been much schools

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to the diffusion of education, and the extravagance in

the rational contracts.—

Raugoou; Dr. Judson and the children had been much schools

as to reuder l'ariameut; this nad the anector in research the return to the Maximala until more

the rational cont as a means of revenue with a certain result of untold atrocities, if favored, and deserving as it has received, the reprobation of Congress to confer, a lishment of a military school for poor boys only es regards immediate dimenties, but in received a military school for poor boys of untold atrocities, if favored, and deserving as it has received, the reprobation of Congress to confer, a lishment of a military school for poor boys of untold atrocities, if favored, and deserving as it has received, the reprobation of Congress to confer, a lishment of a military school for poor boys of untold atrocities, if favored, and deserving as it has received, the reprobation of Congress to confer, a lishment of a military school for poor boys of untold atrocities, if favored, and deserving as it has received, the reprobation of Congress to confer, a lishment of a military school for poor boys of the received at Rome. With the same object, he related to the sale of encumbered at Rome. With the same object, he related to the sale of encumbered at Rome. With the same object, he related to the sale of encumbered at Rome. With the same object, he related to the sale of encumbered at Rome. With the same object, he related to the sale of encumbered at Rome. With the same object, he related to the sale of encumbered at Rome. With the same object, he related to the sale of encumbered at Rome. With the same object, he related to the sale of encumbered at Rome. With the same object, he related to the sale of encumbered at Rome. With the same object, he related to the sale of encumbered at Rome. With the same object, he related to the sale of encumbered at Rome. With the same object, he related to the sale of encumbered at Rome. With the same object, he related to the sale of encumbered at Rome. With the same object, he related to the sale of encumbered at Rome. With the same object, he related to the sale of encumbered at Rome. With the same object, he related to the sale of encumbered at Rome. The related to the sale of encumbered a the civilized world.

The force on the coast of South America, the squadron on the coast of China, that on the Pacific, the operations of the Gulf squadron, and the operations of the Gulf squadron, and the loss of the brig Someon and the squadron of the squadron of the contracts require the vessels in Ireland (hear, hear.) He had been first established by Leo X., but never called together since his time. He appointed a number of committees, partly ecclesias, the last House, Charles Shaw Lefevre, was elected without opposition. No intimations of Lord John Russell's course are given. He had dependence in life save in the proprietor called together since his time. He appointed the approaching session, if it shall be deem the approaching session in California, the operations of the Gulf squadron, and the value of his own property, or allow him to poor remnent of it to leave his family after the last House, Charles Shaw Lefevre, was elected without opposition. No intimations of Lord Incommendation of the squadron of the squ

recommends an allowance to Naval officers collecting duties in Mexican ports of one per cent. on the sum collected. In the

to say, that they are agricular with that the Auti-State-Church Association hids fair all grades.

The American Board have been, for two or

Dafer not 'till to-morrow;
The help that should within be sought, Scorn from without to borrow.

Old maxime these, but stout and true, And speak with trumpet tone, To do at ouce what is to do, And trust yourselves alone.

FRANCE still grows. The King and Ministry have their loan of 250 million of francs, and have some 1850 pieces of artillery stored away stitution. in the castle of Vincennea and Fort of Alfort. The Council-General of Paris have declared has expressed to the Pape his desire that the pro-that the electoral law should be amended, tection of the Christians of the Lebagon should Brown's liquid fire has been tried with the \$10,000 appropriated, but his shot-proof appropriation for these contracts and to appropriation for these contracts and to appropriation for these contracts and to appropriated, but his shot-proof celebrated at Avesua, Line Bernoy, Beziera, &c. steamship has not. The liquid fire is not approved of. The estimates of the next year are spoken of in the following paragraphs, which we quote:

The Observatory is in successful operation. The refunding of \$2,979 20 duties the Reports from the several Baneaux of the Reports from the Reports f opinion, and we can scatter them, and batter Baptists have in Texas, what is called the Baydown your atrong citadels as if they were so ler University. It is located at Independence, much chaff. Old King Phillippe is alarmed. He shakes amid his soldiery. The References are deuts. giad at heart, and confident-yet aver-not a drop of blood-uot an atom of treasure-but drop of hiood—not an atom of treasure—but larger rights and a surer happliness we must and at Berlia, Prussia, to discuss questions relative

SWITZERLAND, If the accounts are to be relied ou, is involved in civil war. We caunot heip thinking, that diplomacy will prevent, or intervention arrest it, if it be begun. Switzer- to the Independent church. land is the battle-ground of liberalism on contineutal Europe. Germany looka to Switzerland with great hope. In freedom, and every to be devided, and six new Sees formed; so that essantial progress, the German portion is far in four. advance of the nations around it. There the free, but exiled spirits, of other lands, found a home. While in Germany the bayouet slept, or the dungeon sileuced, social, political or religions enquiry, in this part of Switzerland under these circumstauces, that Louis Phillippe, should seek to crush this frae-spot, and leave no escape, is all natural enough; and nothing will prevent the attempt but the fear of Eugland. If England has said there shall be ue intervention, we incline to think there will be none. The year suding on the 30th June, 1847, were Despots of Europe are afraid of war. They From Customs. - \$23,747,864 66

We do not go into details of Swiss moveshed on the 3d, at St. Gothard—that it was taken hy the lufautry and artillery of Uri and Lucerne, and retaken by the Teseinese-that Frihnrg was to be bombarded on the 15th and 16th. Of the result of the war, if it goes on, we may speak The expenditures during the with aome certainty. The Diet, or Liberals judices, and great ignorance will be harder to overcome. If England has not taken the strong From Customs, 1st quarter, by ground represented, the next news we shall hear will be of foreign interference, provided

diplomacy fails to stop the civil war. ITALY has taken one step forward. Piedmont. plers of laud could be induced to spend one Tuscany and Rome, have formed au Italian customs uniou, and invited the King of Naples, and the Duke of Modena to join it. The greatest freedom of Trade is the basic of It. King Charles Al- From avails of Treasury Notes Genoa of the 5th instant give an account of Add bal, in trees'y July I, '47, his enthusiastic reception in that city. At the gates, the local authorities, accompanied by about 50,000 persone, received his Majesty with repeated cries of "Long live Charles Albert, the The actual expenditures for the lat.

reforming Prince." Among other interesting demonstrations hy man is to "eat in the sweat of his face?"

Why do they practically disjoin the terms why do they practically disjoin the terms of God has conjoined them? The answer to these questions is to be found in the operation of the system of slavery. This is Senator Underwood's opinion, and it is the formation of the Correct conjoined them. And what an avil slavery for the first of the city, represented to the Pope that a dangerous political motive had prompted the first of eating the past year, their country, their country to the contrary, that it was the only means by which the rights of property could be effectually and substantially sented. The same of the city of Rome, to be composed of a hundred persons, of whom and substantially sented. The same of the city of Rome, to be composed of a hundred persons, of whom and substantially sented. The country, their country to the city of Rome, to be composed of a hundred the people, the following lucident occurred. The serve without pay. A resident Council of State has been convened, consisting of one member from each province of the Papal territory, two from Bologna, and four from what were the foundations of all property of every description? And how, he would ask, could they talk of the sacred rights of property, if they refused to secure what were the foundations of all property of every description? And how, he would ask, could they talk of the sacred rights of property, unmateritory, two from Bologna, and four from ly, the rights of labor? He would put it to them what were the trust under which the land had lead to secure whether the trust under which the Rome, twenty-four in all, besides a cardinal whether the trust under which the land had as president. This body is to deliberate and whether it had not been violated, whether it had not been violated, as president. as president. This body is to deliberate and advise about all national affairs, and is althroughout the whole of Ireland, with some few rin to Mouculievi, a distance of three miles. It is computed that between one and two hundred thousand people were in the procession.

Letters from Naples of tha 30th ult. state that The latest news states that blood had been

Australa has resolved not to give up Ferrara. Connt Ferreti will not resign. The French Ambassador at Naples had com-

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

bestablished, and other means taken to congress the people; but properly regulated tenaut-right to Ava, and were preparing to go, when by returns from Maulmain, they learned that remitters appropriations which will be re-

Missions Proposen.—The Synod of Missis

the providence of God is new open for missionary offorta, by means of coiparteurs, tract and Naval establishment.

Bible distribution, and for the preaching of the gospel in the valley of the Rie Grande, and in debt and Treasury the propriety of embracing in their field of operations such parts of Mexico, as may be occu

were taxed. At some leisure moment, we will connected with the American Board is upwards present the dissenters' views of length. Sufficeit were some of them shocked at the infallible laztand seems to grow worse and worse. present the dissenters' views at length. Suffice it ary Union, apwards of 260; with the British radicalism of the Holy See, and one of The Lord Lieutenant had issued a preciamate to say, that they are agitating with effect, and Wesleyan Missionary Society, about 1,170 of

three years, seeking a Physician for their Mission at Madura, in India, and, up to this time,

TAKING THE VEIL -The Cincinnati Catholic Talegraph states that three young ladies, two of them untives of that city, recently received the white veil in the Convent of Notre Dame. Also, that a very accomplished lady, one of those who have been educated in the East, and senfout to the West under the patronage of Gov. Slade, having recently joined the catholic faith, will

CHRISTIANS OF THE LEBANON. - The Sultan University in Texas.—From a statement in the New Yark Recorder, it appears that the

THE JEWS .- A Congress of reformist Israel-

will have. And the day will be theirs. The to the axterior wership, and to the reforms of which Judaism may be suscaptible, in accordance to the wants of the age. BAPTISM OF THREE CHINESE.-Three Chinese

youths, brought to England by Rev. Mr. Legge, were lately baptised in Hnutley, and ada

NEW Bishors roa India.—Calcutta, Bombay Madras, and Columbo, four Episcopal Sees are there will be ten Indian Bishops, instead of

Trensurer's Annual Report.

The Secretary of the Treasurer's Report is louger than the President's Message. It is equally important; in some respects more so .men spoke what they thought. That Austria, Its length puts it out of our power to publish it. We do, however, the next best thing; we give the Finencial Statements and Estimates of the report as furnished by the National Intelli-

> The Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal Fram Public Landa From miscellaucons sources, From avails of Treas'y Notes and

Loans -25,679,199 45 Total receipts, Add balance in the Treasury July 1, 1846, -\$61,152,428 90

same period were -Leaving bal. in treas'y July 1, '47, \$1,701,251 25 The estimated Receipts and Expenditures for

the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848, are— RECEIPTS, Viz: actual returns, From Customs, 2d, 3d, and 4th \$11,106,257 41

quarters, as estimated. \$31,000,000 OU From sales of Public Lands, 3.500,000 00

400,000 00 \$34,900,000 011 6,285,294 55 and Loans,

\$41,185,294 55 1,701,251 25 \$42,356,545 80

EXPENDITURES, Viz. quarter ending September 30, 1847, were The estimated expenditures for the public service during tha other three quarters, from October 1, 1847, to June 30, 1848,

miscellaneous \$5,486,180 42

debtand Treasury notes

Treasury aotes outstanding and

presented

payable when

42,146,465 38 \$58,615,660 07

meaua July 1, 1848 - - \$15,729,114 23

flew to arms, and a skirmish easued which was 1845, and ending June 30, 1849, aregoing on at the time of the departure of the From customs -3,000,000 00

Deduct deficit July 1, 1848 15,729,114 27 Means available for service of fiscal year ending June 30, 1849 \$19,370,885 73

The Expenditures during the same period, as estimated by the several Departments of State.

peaded in this year \$1,475,210 77 ermanent and intions asked for this -\$55,644,941 73 Civil list, foreign in-

tercourse, and miscellaneous - - \$5,613,061 52 Army proper, volun-teers, and Military Academy - -Fortifications, ordnauco, arming mil--itia, &c. - - -

Pansions - - . Indian department - 926,401 81 Naval establishment 10,905,558 55

2,453,402 68 \$55,644,941 72 deduct means remaining applicable to service of fiscal year ending Jane 30, 1849 19,370,885 73

Excess of expenditures over means
July 1, 1849 - - - \$36,274,055 99 Fancy makes vitality when it does not find it; to it all things are alive.

Important Move

Says the Lonisville Jonrnal:-A bill has been introduced into the Legisla ture of Alabama, the object of which is to pre-vent the separation of the families of negroes, and to exempt them from sale by legal process A motion was made to indefinitely postpone the bill, but it was lost hy a large majority.

A good, a glorious move! Slaveliolders will not belie their better natures, or much ionger tolerate injustice, by submitting to the terrible ject moral wrong of separating families, and a cold blooded monied traffic in siaves. Wtii the Kentncky Legislature, following the Alabama, iebid the desecration of home ties? Wili churches, in obedience to the word of God, human flesh for money?

C. M. Ciny.

The friends of freedom will be glad to hear again from one of its truest champione. Unholv a zeal for the good cause, as man ever felt. His reception in Kentncky has been of the warmest character. At Lexington, it was a grand fete. All parties and all classes, joined to meet and greet Caselns M. Clay. The

truth is, the people love and respect the man. Nor let any one suppose that this results from his military services! He had no opportuof his fight in a holter battle than war ever withome with so wide and earnest an enthusiasm.

And it is a good omen—this honorable acknowledgement of past injustice, and shaking etruggle honestly for tt. Let us weiceme this change as the dawn of a better day, and labor

For the Examiner To the Subscribers of the True American: COMPATRIOTS-The True American has ceased

lished by me, and so liberally sustained by The true friends of the South were not behind their brothers of the free States in feeling the evils of siavery. Not content with infecting the pnipit, the Legislative Hali and the social and there at long intervals some one more daring than the rest gave utterance to the holiest in-

than original stagnetion. single handed into this fearful contest. Holding in mind the examples of those who in all

own State, but in the National Capital and divers other places, men "may fully speak and write upon any subject whatever," eponsible only to the laws.

tions to my subscribers by substituting his paper for mine. Those who have seen both papors will not regret the change. I ask for him do that. the continuation of that generons support in that cause which was in me shown dear to so many noble Americans. The first scene in the upon Kentucky and the American Republic. for the last few years have aroused the consciences and startled the minds of millions. Go read Gnizot's History of Civilization, and take cour-

ionger the dream of "fanatics." The spirit of lorge and liberal enquiry and consequent amelioriation is moving all nations. The lend of "76" cannot long follow in the nawilling wake of Transatentic despotism in secuns-America will yet be FREE! "God and Lih-C. M. CLAY.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 18th, 1847.

Dr. Ruffner.

We have before as a Sonthern paper which denonnces unsparingly this excellent citizen and

Wherefore this? He has only lifted hts voice agaiust an institution which he knows is crushto stifle freedom of speech, and mnzzie the liherty of the Press, know not either their temper or character.

We have no objection to this Press or any

with a christian liberality.

Emuncipation in the West Indies. It is said often, that the Emancipation Scheme

in the West Indies is a fallure.

Why is it, if this be so, that slave-holders, who such conduct.

Movement.

to it, of which the following is a epecimen:-

territory acquired, or to be acquired, may be

Resolved, That in the ownership of slaves we are not only exercislug a human, but a conetiwhich we shall be deprived of our property in Unlied States says:-

By and hy, the people will understand this action. It does not mean what it parports, and tts authors would not do what they threaten ._ 542. This, we think, is the true explanation. One party takes decided pro-slevery ground; the othheuce, without any real sympathy of feeling wrong to admit in the constitution the idea, ts, invariably, union of action, on this sub- etrnment."

galize the marriage of colored persons, and for- technical use of this phrase, when the people of grees bas no more power to create slavery in insisting upon these matters declare, that no not been felt, it never would have been resorted CLAY's opinion; for in the creed which he gave men ought to separate families, and traffic in to,) that the Free States would be loyal to the at Raliegle, he declared, constitution, and that, in no emergency would the "peculiar institution" be assailed by them, or the Federal Government. And this conviction, in one sense, wes, and is, correct. The supremacy of the State over slevery; is admitted: changed in mind and purpose, he is fired by as the lew, no less than public opinion, has put this principle beyond the power of assault. But, anfortunately, as the wise men of the South would say, there cau be no agitation of this question which will not weaken, and in the end, deetroy slavery. "Give occasion to defend it," said Judge Gaston, "and Its fate is fixed." "Stlr it," said one of South Curolina's ablest men, fully, around the law and the constitution, and "and no sane man can doubt what the end will nity to win warrior-fame. It was the spirit of be." None, certainly, should donbt. For there crush them-to crush them, too, in defiance of generosity and self-sacrifice—the remembrance is no such thing as impeding, no possibility, every principle and sentlment on which the Namost assuredly, of arresting the progress of tienal Government is hased, and for which our for neither they nor we can have too much of nessed—which bade the people half his return free principles, when once set in motion. Geor- fathers resisted and overcame a tyranny that this spirit. gia :nay affirm as she pleases; South Carolina mey threaten disunion; the whole perpetualist clan may proclaim war to the bilt; but it will of hands over past divisions. It shows that the avail nothing. They can neither impart strength honr is, when men may consider the right, and to slavery, nor sap the vitality of freedom. The power of free principles is deeper and stronger and Gov. BEER called Bibb, &c. than any party or sect; or than all parties and together to hasten its full and more glorious sects combined; and it will out-will conquerdespite of the mad opposition of fierce fees, or the heated action of wild and wayward friends. As for disnaion, if the Wilmot Proviso should

become the law-it is the idlest gammon, in the world to talk about it. Does South Carolina or to exist; but it was not in vain that it was estab-Georgia, do any bodies of men In these States. suppose, that the mid-slave States will ever tolerate the idea of disunion, because slavery is not extended into territory now free? Yet this ered with their fathers! Not for them may we is the proposition, stript of specious disgnise, monrn-for they had lived their full allotted circle, it breathed upon the liberty of the press, and painted preteuce? Cast your eye, donhter, time; hut for our country which needs now, if and despairing silence sat upon millions. Here over the geography of these States, and see for ever it did need, the best counsels of its best yourself whether such a result is, we will not men. These two great men have done real earatincts of nature, and spoke out against the say probable, but possible. Begin with the Old vice! They "sweat for duty, not for meed:" giant curse. It was but a momentary ripple on a vast sea, whose waters again subsided into more of it—West Virginia—would this hour, and by a In all the South there was not a single press large majority, too, disown slavery, if it had the feel if their exemple should raise up worthier where the right could be vindicated or calm rea- power to do it, as the hitterest of curses! Pro- men to fill their places! soning allowed. In the year t845 I ventured ceed to Tennessee. The Eastern division, when ages had vindicated the liberties of men-I had met, petitioned that there should be no bondage counted the cost, and was prepared for the catas- of man to men, and proposed that, with a kin- man who can say he knew it not, as such, in his this class we have met, from the whole South, only save an immense sum annually to cities, God of battles has stood by the right. The North Caroline, they should be permitted to esliberty of the press is for the first time since tahlish a free State, to be called-Frank-land? 1776 established in the South. Not only in my Come to Kentucky. By law, no man can hring slaves into our State, so resolved are our people, being remeans, to our black population! Will these The "Examiner" has succeeded the "True States, can they, under these circuinstances, sus-American." My detention in a Mexican prison tain any man, or set of men, or State, seeking the Editor of the "Examiner" has forestalled to sever our Union, because the extension of my wishes, and is now fulfilling all my ohliga- slavery is forbid by low? Never! "No power nnder heaven' can force or persuade them to

But suppose the mid-slove states, with the other states of the Union, tired of ceaseless as- Oats, drama is accomplished: brighter hopes dawn sault, and angry warfare, should say to South The extraordinery events at home and ahroad could she effect, if she united with her, Georgie, the fact that it was only in 1839 that its export do the "thousand little mental services" which ed, supposing these States mad enough to join wheat and 700 barrels of flour. The latter was tyrannically force the free blacks away? What age. Faith in the progress of mankind is no her, they would beg to be restored. In the name hrought back for want of a market. In 1842 they want, and all they want is, the benefit and secure in these States? What is it which enables slave-holders to hold property in them' Nothing but their connection with the Union ring the liberties of men. A great destiny awatts | Sever that, let these Stotes, let slave-holders iu them, stand by themselves, a fixed mark for the world's scorn, avoided without, weak and powerless withiu, and "ne power under heaven" could make a "tennre" in man valid. It would die ont, instantly. They who exercised "ownership of slaves' would be started into the necessity, if other canees failed to reach them, of making freedom the universal law, contrary to the statute of the state in that case made and ing his native home. He has only as a man, provided. Disunion is no triflying theme. It and a minister of God, spoken directly and is an act which when "calculated" -- as we hope

plainly against elavery because he felt it to be it will be colculated-is more fraught with his duty to do so. And shall he be abused, shall woe than any within the range of human acany portion of the Press denonnce him, because tion. But of all portions of the Union, it would he that does his duty? They who believe the fall heaviest and be felt hardest, by this ultra-Sonthern people will lend a hand, in this way, pro-slavery section-by those who plume themselves on their bearing, and vapor haughtily as to what they will enbmit to-as to what shall or shall not be done by the Nation.

In proof of this, as some, a slight foretaste of other Press opposing Dr. RUFFEEA. We go the dread evil, we need but look at the confor the fairest and fullest discussion of slavery dition of the only State which has agitated and every other subject. We desire, (as Mr. this question of disunion, and sought with Clay advises,) to see on all sides moderation, apparent earnestness to carry it out. Nniiificaprudence, and forbearance. But when one tion has cost South Carolina millions of dollars! whose life is spotless, whose character is so tru- For dismaion dogmas, she has broken down her ly loveable because it is so truly good, is harsh- cities, and thinned out rapidly, her population! ly and rudely assailed, merely because he choses Other causes were operating to produce this to express mildly, but firmly his views, we think resnit; hat these were the chief, or immediate; so it time that good men, of all parties, should that when she dared to threaten disunion in theeunite, to arrest a spirit ao intolerant and des- ry, (for her leaders were never in earnest, as we shall show hereafter,) peace-loving citizens Of one thing Dr. Ruffner's assailants may be abandoned her by thousands, while enterprising assured—that his character, and Infineace, men abroad, refused, by thousands, in conseare unassailable. If they would check the pro- quence, to adopt her as their home. And such gress of his views, they must learn to consider must be the result whenever, or wherever, the them in a christian temper, and to meet him, as people of any State seek to destroy our constihe will meet them, say or do what they may, tution, to threaten even its dissolution, and especially if they should attempt this, because the National Government, as a Government, shall forbid the extension of slavery inio terri- Home Commerce at Washington. The proposi-

The Georgia Senate's fourth resoive means Carolina members; but this need not deter Connothing, or it means, that the slaveholder, in gress from establishing it. Our internal combut lately owned large bodies of alaves, are of exercisting ownership over slaves, may defy any merce is more important than our foreign comtheir own accord, pressing it on? Why, if the law, and ride down any constitution. The own- merce, and we should know what it is, where negroes become thereby more degraded and ership in Georgia, legally, is not questioned. and how it is increasing or decreasing, the relatronhlesome, do they deliberately eeck to in- The State, and the State only, can sanction or live positions of different States, cities, &c., crease all manner of social evils around them? disturb that. But this fact in itself, accme to and this we can never learn officielly and acculook simply to their interests are never guilty of into territory now free:-for the bare admission Department by a thorough system would show. that it could, would go far, not only to subvert in detail, the extent of our home, or internal Depend upon it, the assertion is an arror. all State-rights, hat to give the National Govern- trade. The West is especially interested in this Emuncipation is not a failure in the West Indies! ment direct control over the institution. We matter, and its representatives onght to press it The actions of siave-holders proves that it is of the South cannot blow hot and cold. We earnestly. Mr. Vinton has made a move on their usual channels, among those of limited slaves, either to get rid of the institution, or fer cannot say, as ander the law we have the right this subject which cannot fall to bring it up. to do, that the State is supreme over slavery, and, See proceedings of Congress. at the same time, that we may carry it where we The Southern Planting States are moving, please. If we affirm the latter, Congress, coonunanimonsly, against the Wilmot Provise, or or later, will affirm its right over slavery; and The Senate of Georgia, without a dissenting that, too, through our own admission and action. states that D'Israell, and all "Young England," voice, passed a series of resolutions in relation But what ie the language of the iaw? What the would be on the liberal side of the question (resettled decree? It is this: "That elavery heing a lative to the emancipation of the Jews) even to with chill air, and biting severity. Hundreds with him in the present or future, the glory of Resolved, That it to the duty of every man, local and municipal institution, incapable of be- the separation of Church and State. in every section of this confederacy, if the ing established, or continued without the sanc. Union be dear to him, to oppose the passage of tion of positive law, and the Government of the any law or resolution of Congress, by which

Presidency, who favors the principles of the does not exist at the time of acquisition; either hy the Government directiv, or by the Territorial Logislature."

tutional and moral right, and that we allow no . The Constitution of the land recognizes slaves power nuder heaven to dictete the tenure by only at persons. The Supreme Court of the trading with New York, &c. It was a retaila-"The character of property is given them (slaves, by the local law." See Peters' Reports, 15, vol. 507. No. 2, Law Journal 67, I Peters

"The Constitution acts upon slaves as persous "The constitution treats of eluves as persons er, fearing loss of power, unites with it; and The views of Mr. Madison, who thought it

> "The constitution acts upon a State, not upon a territory.

So far as we understand them, Chief Justice lieve-and they are unquestionably right-that Marshall, Justices Story, McLitan, and all. it was a fatal move, for Southern interests, in the Indges, affirm these doctrines. If so, Conthe South permitted the pro-slavery agitation. free territory than it has, as Mr. Adams said, to It had its rise in one conviction-(if that had create a King, and this, evidently, is HENRY

"1. That Congress has no power or authority over the subject of slavery.

"2. That the existence, maintenance and con tinuance of the institution depends exclusively upon the power and authority of the respective States in which it is situated.

This, theu, is the true doctriue, end if an attempt be made, any where, or by any party, to subvert the fundamental law-to sever the be the world's-master-suirits, and heaven's think you, friend, there could ever be extended Union-merely because a few eleve-holders can-trucet workers ou earth. not establish slavery where they please—the party or parties so acting will find, that the mid-slave States will relly at once and manheip master the madness which wenld seek to songht to degrade them with Ignoble fetters.

Correction. In the article on the echool fund, last week. the Rev. C. S. STOWE, was named C. F. Howe.

Reports, dec.

We gave a synopsis of the Secretary of War's last week. We furnish this, asynopsis of the reports of the Treasury, Secretary of Navy, Post Master General, &c., &c.

Chief Justice Spencer and Chancellor Kent

Two good men are fellen! In ripe years, Chisf Justice Spencer and Chancellor KENT are gath-

How old is' this city? He is still a young dred people in the monntain region of Wast school boy days. Well, look now at the estima- we have yet to heer one assign this reason for but diminish full three quarters of the suffering, ted vaine of its imports from the 15th April to his removel.

the 15th November, 1847: Merchandize. - -\$2,350,000 Miscelianeons articles, 175,000 Lumber, &c., - - \$2,685,000

The following table will show the exports of

bread-stuffs during the last two years:-1846. t847. Increase. Dec Wheat bu.1,459,595 1,685,632 226,040 10.947 45,144 33,197

52.113 10,435 As an illustration of the rapid growth of the Carolina,-" wiet could she do? What trade of Chicago, the Chicago Journal notices of common sense, what is it, that makes slavery the exports were 586,907 bushels of wheat and blassing of free labor. Let Gov. Smith and all

wheat! Labor is free; the laborer independ- erners and people of Virginia. ent; and the mighty wilds of the North-West becomes great and wealthy, while slave culture, she has resolved upon action, in this great and and the degradation of human toil, in consequence, makes un poorer and poorer.

We notice in the English papers, an account f the celebration of the 53d anniversary of the acquitial of Thomas Hardy, John Horne Tooke, and John Theiwaii, on Friday the 5th of November. This acquittal was a triumph of a jury over despotism. The sturdy men who tried these reformers "long ago" could not be seduced hy flattery, or overswed by power.

It was, in 1794, we believe, that Tooke, and his companions, were accused of High Treason. and, in the worst of times, these twelve honest lurors stood by the law of liberty. Where are the prosecutors and law officers of the Crown who sought to have them convicted? Condemned as base recreants on the very spot on which they lorded it over the poor and unfriended, while they who stood in the felon's stand, and their able and gratuitous counsel, Ersking and Gises, and the twelve noble jarors, are honored and toasted as the champions and defunders of freedom. What a lesson to tyrents and tyranny, little or large! What an example to brave spirits acting in a narrow or wide ophere of infinence! Happy the man-hlessed be he, here and hereafter, whether known or nnknown, whose life has been consistently devoted to the good of his

Home Department.

We are glad to find that this subject is agitated. We need a Home Department, or Secretary for tion is opposed by Mr. RHETT, and other South

Young England.

Under the head of news, a London paper

And worth remembering, too! South Cerolina passed a law, us have other Southern States, for the impection of vessels ory measure. That is, the Governor of New York refused to deliver up some one charged with kid-mapping, and therefore the legislature determined to punish the Empire State.

Well-the law has been executed! And who shurt! The Palmeijo State alone! New York can ship to other ports and trade with other States, than Charleston, and South Carolina. heuce, without any real sympathy of feeling between parties in the Planting States, there have been carried out in that most important in- feel it—and petitions are sent to the legislature And the merchants feel It-the city and State

io repeal the law! The pollical legislation of South Carolina has half rulned that State, and this the people

there will find ont too iate. "Go Ahend!"

When right, of course! There should be lien, no stop-no liesitation-no anxiety. We understand this philosophy in trade, polltice, war. Nothing dounts our men in these matters. Americans brave mny risks; encounter any opposition; meet any odds-and they do all

this, too, as if there could be neither failure nor defect. But in moral enbiects, they do not manifest the same daring or action. They trim, hesi- good. In this way, and in this way alone, show, the same qualities in moral metters that they do in trade or politics or war, they would

No metter. The right leaven is among The times are auspicious for its diffusion. Our very foes are working for us, end if we work rightly for ourselves, we cannot fail. Let us, then, go ahead. George A. Light has hit the true idea, and put it in stirring verse. Read it, and then let your hoys, and girls memorize it

> Never donbt a righteous cause; Go alreed Threw yourself completely in; Conscience shaping all your laws

Manfully, through thick and thin, Do not ask who'll go with you; Go alread

Numbers! epurn the coward's plea! If there be hat one or two, Single handed though it be, Go ahead! Though before you monnteins rise,

Go ahead: Scale them?--certainly you con: Let them proudly dure the skies; What are mountains to a man! Go ahead.

Though fierce waters round you desh: Go ahead; Let no hardship baffle you: Though the heaveus roar and flash, Still, undannted, firm and true, Go ahead.

Strange Viewet

Gov. Smith, of Va., says: "I venture the opinion that a lerger emigration of our white laborers is produced by our free

negroes then by the institution of slavery." The opinion is unqualifiedly inc gro exists, emigrate to get rid of slavery. Of all tory laws wisely planned and executed, will, not

the trouble to compare their numbers, with whites or slaves, will know that it has not. Is The exports, during the above time, were 986 sisves? The very supposition is ridiculous. The Governor adds:

> Again, they perform a thousand little menial services to the exclusion of the white mun, pre- mand them, both ou the score of a wise himan. ferred by their employers, because of the authority and control which they can exercise, and frequently because of the ense and facility with which they can remnnerate such services.

He must have a high idea of the white taboring classes of the South! He would have them trade commenced, and consisted of a load of free negroes perform. For this reason he would others help to remove every cause which de-What will not free labor accomplish! Only grades labor, and then will they do justice to all. think of it, in 1819, Chicago's export trade con- This is the way to look the evil "boldly" in the sisted of one load of wheat and of 700 hhls. of face. This would be manifesting the benevoflour! Now it supports a fleet of vessels, and lence, which, in the olden times, cheracterized sends its hundreds of thousands of hushels of the spirit, and marked the conduct, of the Gov-

And thus will the Old Dominion act, when perpiexing question of slavery. She will never need suggestions nor sustain measures which would taiut her neme with crnelty, and blacken her conduct with crime.

Slave Trade.

All accounts agree, that there is great increase of activity in the Sleve Trade on the coast of Africa. The demand from Cuba and Brazil is the cause of it. Can no measures be adopted to stop this traffic? Might not the civilized nations unite to stop it? We wish the public mand this union. Once entered into, with a right spirit, the dreadful traffic must cease.

The Flood-Sanitary Laws. It were valu almost to give, in detail, the losses and incidents of the late flaod in the mid-

Many of the streams have been higher than in the great overflow in 1832-all nearly as high. The destruction on the water conress is very great; mills, crops, cattle, and houses have been injured or swept away. In the citles and towns great damage has been done; some of them, as for Instance Lawrenceburgh, will not recover from the effects for years.

As yet, we have heard of no loss of life Suffering, great suffering, exists, ail along the river; but it has called out the good qualities of the people, and proved that the men and women of the West are as generous as they are active and intelligent. In the cities and towns relief societies, and neighborhood benevolence, have met the occasion with ready hands, and open purses, showing that there is only needed ble evils of pauperlsm,

Work, honest, steady work, will repair both, ed it from them as alike coarse and base. ened toil which necessity may demand.

npon hundreds have been forced from their its paternity. houses by the water; hundreds upon hundreds Wa protest, also, against the cloak with which

on almoner or superior, but as a brother before which could be heaped before him. Are there laboring men who are snffering? Approach of kindness on our lips, saying, "we have found employment for you, where you can earn your bread," and they will leap tate it with joy, and hail us us their truest friends. Do you know poor women who are in distress? Come to them, not as charliy-dispensers, but with propositions to ongogo in work which will pay them well, and yield thom and theirs a support, an independence, and they will joyonsly embrace the opportunity and bless us as the pure and good love to hless those whom they think of, and call, their deliverers. This is the spirit lu which we should do tate, compromise, doubt. If they had, or would should we be known by the poor and needy, and felt by the community. And if this were the common spirit-if this were our habitual waysuffering, or even partial want, felt by classes or individuale among un? A co-operative action based on this benevolence would go farvery far-to banish poverty from emong us end relieve the virtuons poor from evils, which, through neglect on the pert of society, and a false urlde on theirs, so often and so bitterly op-

We could wish, too, that our cities were so far edvanced, as to understand the operation of wise Sanitary laws, and the necessity of enforcing them. Suppose, by way of example, two hundred families ejected from their houses, by the flood. They return to them, when it subsides, and cleau them up. But there is a sediment left, which makes the walls damp, and creates a bad air producing sickness. Suppose in consequence that out of these families-which et five to the femily would number one thousand, a third were taken sick, so as to be disabled from work, and that twenty or thirty of them should die. The loss of life would be the severest suisfortune; the sickness the next. But, as these higher views, do not control, consider the loss, the pecuniary loss, to the city, by persons dying or being sick, the cost arising from death and sickness, &c. A day's loss of work hy a laborer is a lose to the community as well as to himself. It is day's work, and by laborers, too, that constitutes the wealth of city or State, and as they diminish, so will that wealth decrease. And yet one hundred dollers would bny lime, and disinfeeting agents, and employ men enough to use them, in purifying and cleansing thoroughly, ell the houses which we suppose to be thus flooded

This, in other words, is onr idea. Thet Sanisickness, and death, which usually prevail. It has no existence in fact, and he who takes | They would, too, hy degrees teach people in the

country how to live. Are not these great considerations ! Could it not an absurdity, paipable on its face, to say cities have graver motives to move them to acthat 50,000 free blacks in Virginia produce a tion? We hope wiser heads than ours, and lerger emigration of free laborers, thun 448,- those more familier with the subject, will turn their attention to Sanitary laws, and enlighten the community as to their necessity and virtue. Were they understood, all classes would deity, and economy.

Census of New Orleans.

What is the matter? New Orieans is put down now at 79,998. This is a felling off of 16,000 since last year, and a dimination of 23,000 since 1840. The Deita cyphers this into nistake. Rents, it says, are rising, new buildings heve gone up; the return must be untrue. Wherein? All this may be in certain quarters of the city, and yet the result Itself be true. We don't wish it otherwise, we desire, indeed, the fullest prosperity for New Orleans; but causes ere in operation which cannot be controlled, thet must lessen its population.

Gev. Smith, of Virginia.

This gentleman takes strong ground egainst the Wilmot Proviso doctrine, regarding the new territory proposed to be taken from Mexico by way of indemnity, as a naturel outlet for the superahundant siave population of Virginie and the other States of the South. He says:

"It is unquestionably true, that if our slaves were to be restricted to their present limits, they would greatly diminish in value, and thus soriously impair the fortunes of the owners; but, at the same time, humanity must mourn the Imluution of those comforts and that regard for the health of the slave, which has characterized slavery in the South, and made it the most cheerful and happy menial labor to be found in the world. It is well known, that as the profits opinion of the civilized world would sternly, de- of labor diminish, so do its comforts. Many melencholy examples of this truth are to be found in the histories of the old world; and when the negro population multiplies in number and sinks in value, whatever may he the humanity of the master, uccessity will compel him to restrict the comforts of the slave, and reduce them to the smailest pittance upon which it is

"The South never can consent to be confined to prescribed limits. She wants and must have ice, if consistent with honor and propriety. It is due to the happiness and interests of her population, and to no portion of it more then to slave himself. Confine her to prescribed limits, allow emigration to the white man and forhid it to the slave, and the consequence is obvions. Her siaves will rapidly accumulate; the white man must emigrate; and finally, the slave will become the owner of the slave-holding

We protest against this view. We protest against it in the name of the South, and in the name of humanity. What! are Southern men. are slaveholders to be held up as forever calculating what slavery costs, without regard to justice, right, law, religion? "To limit slavery would be to impair the fortunes of their owners!" among us, co-operative organization to lighten And, therefore, slavery must be continued. the ills of poverty, and ward off the more terri- slavery must be extended! This is the argnment. This is Gov. Smith's great logical basis. The immediate results of the flood to the For money, for the sake of the fortunes of a property of the country, though deeply to be small class of men, free territory is to be carsed deplored, will not be long felt. There is too with slavery! We do not know how the old much energy among us to repine at losses, or Carolina planters, now, would regard this stateand make us hardier and happier for the quick- cannot be true. We know that elaveholders do not maintain so cold blooded a view as this. They But there may be, especially in our cities, may, and do wish, in large sections of the South, more of suffering, when the waiers retire into to possess territory to which they may send means, as well as the very poor, and the danger their own safety; ibnt we have yet to meet any is, that benevolence, so kindly exclied while number among them so sordid or so mean, so ntsuffering stared it in the face will not be so quick | terly regardless of human right or human feeling, to discover this suffering, as business assumes its as to say, or intimate, that dollars and cents enwonted habits, and every thing wears its usual tered thus into their plans and controlled their callook. Let ue guard against this! The fields culations. The honor of the discovery belongs to

subjected, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, the people of Georgia at the easing presidential election should not any man for the Presidency, or Vice and the Consequence of having applied to every thing.

To be acquired, may be sculired, may be subjected to any the felt light of the same time, and the sa

lief efforts, jet us with closer co-operation hunt slavery limited! What a nuckery! What a ordinance, and the provise in which they had up every case of waut, and know that all has been misorable and shebby subterfuge! When, or done which could well be done to supply the where, has this result been produced? When, needy, cheer the desponding, and etimulete the or where, have the comforts of the slave been diminished, or his health impaired, as the profits The giving of money is the lowest form of of his lebor diminished? Every old sea-board charity. It is very necessary often; sometimes State has had the Institution. For years before indispensable; but a look of the right kind, a the slaves were emancipated in the New Engword in the right tone, that sympathy which land States, in New York, New Jersey, and of the North-"you have the power to decan mekee a men feel that we come to him, not as Penneylvania, their labor was unprofitable. But whoever heard-whoever pretended-that they God, and an equel among men, is worth more to suffered in consequence of it, or that masters negredoom and lift up, than all the piles of gold lected to give them those comforts to which they were entitled? Even now their labor is nnproductive and sadly expensive in West Virginia them, not with dollars in haad, but with words and in nearly all Kentneky. Yet where-in what portion of either-would public opinion tolerate crneity, or the denial to them of any just claim, on the part of owners? The argnment is untrue, as regards the facts of the case. It is utterly natrue as regarde every claim of humanity. For grant it, and you may sustain any wrong, and practice any injustice. What could the serf of Russia say to his master, if Gov. Smith's viewe were to prevail? How could the struggling freeman make good his resistance to tyranny anywhere? Why, despote, and monarchs, and arietocrats need only eay, to subjects or serfs, "onr fortunes would be impaired if we give you freedom; your comforts will be diminished if we do not extend slavery; for our pecuniary benefit, and your physical good, we must keep you forever in bondage, and extend slavery wherever we can." Verily, the dectrine of the divine right of Kings has found a new advocate in a Governor of Virginia. Despotism could ask, certainly, for no better theory. The Czar of Russia, under it, could subjugate the

> nod and beck, with utter impunity. In this same spirit, Gov. Smith recommende the forcible removal of all the free negroes in Virginia by counties. He urged this last year, and the Legisleture treated it with ntter contempt. The Richmond Whig says it will meet the same fete this session. It ought. No cruoller act of despotism could be devised by man, and the South ought to spurn it from her as the hallucination of a wild schemer, or the plan of some mad reviler of her fame, and his race.

> world, if he were able, and hold it abedient to his

Telegraph.

Ma. O'RIELLY has reached St. Louis with his cause. wires, and now they link together the men of the Mississippi and the Sea-board. Is not this wonderfui? Wonders will not cease, when, In a minute of time, Old Ocean and the Father of Waters, mingle their voices together, as if a hrotherhood-day had dawned!

Good Advice.

EDWARD EVERETT in his letter to the Italian Demonstration meeting, New York city, remarks :-

"But sympathy alone is but an empty word. They want the substantial aid of a bright exemple—the instructive lesson of experience—If we wish to recommend free institutions, we must show them in their fruits. In proportion as we to political influenceany-where, or ontside acts exhibit an example of order as well as freedom, of any kind, but to bome matters-to emancipe and filled or infected with impure air, and so of intelligence and generous popular action,—of prevent death, sickness and suffering. members (for if Italy assumes any form of nationality it is likely to be some kind of a confederation.) of the pursuit, at home end ahread of the great end for which Providence has appointed the families of men, viz: the promotion of human virtue and happiness,-ws shall afford enconragement to our brethren in Italy, who are formyle, and puts one to sleep instantly without struggling to throw off the abuses and corrup-

tions of a ges.' Aye, and to the world. We know not how and nostrils, produces the desired effect in a few no wrong act, hy our Government, injures every moments. It has no offensive odor. where, the cause of man. We know not how Republican injustice retards in Europe the selfsacrificing efforts of republican virtue. If we lid. not a State, not a member of Congress, would dare sustain, directly or indirectly, any Statesmen to this question-whether Congress man or measure that would weaken injure or has the power to create slavery in free territory seopard the good cause, or the noble feelings, But strange to say, no paper, save the New Orwhich sustain it

The Three Millions

South with misery and rnin."

that we know of. Why then trouble ourselvte patriot should desire most heartily to accomplish with events which cannot happen, or make We give the Delta article, which has reached us oughears of difficulties which will never arise? | since we wrote our leader referring to the sub-Emancipation will be carried on by States .- ject, and in part quoting the same authori-As they are prepared, they will decrea it. To ties: doubt, under these circumstances, that the The continued refusal of Mexico to come to blocke connot be cared for, without injury to any terms of accommodation, leaving no hope of owners, or hurt to them-nay to donbt that bringing the war to a close except by conquest. emancipation will be accomplished without hlessing both-would be, it seems to us, to donht that work of conquest is complete. Some prophets God rules over us. When, in all time, has any of evil have predicted the collapse and ruin of wrong been repaired without benefitting the onr institutions from the prevalence of a manis whole human family? Where, in any nation, shall precipitate usagainst all neighboring counhas injustice been remedied, without creating tries, involve as in endiess civil conflicts, and

unconnted blessings? The christian who donhts on this point, may as well throw away his bible! The statesman, absurd: the men who formed this Government who lacks this faith can never assert, or defend, or perpetuate the rights of man!

Church and State.

We have desired very much to give some account of the action going on in England against Church and State. It is assuming now a char- as well for a model in war. Benign and fostercter, and having an influence, which cannot be verlooked by statesmen, or put down by govern- without peril to itself, all wrongs which may ment Mr. Edwarn Miall, a bold and honest come from abroad, even to the conquering of an reformer, sald in a speech at Halifax, England:

tleipsted, there would be some interposition of which we set out again comes up, what is to be Providence—some little event occurring which the reason of the conquest of Mexico? would fire the train that had long been prepared, and this injustice would explode at once, and he de- evitable, seeing that it grows out of the nature stroyed forever, and they should find themselves of conquest itself. All anthorities tell us that some morning, when awoke, without the in- conquest is the destruction of the political exiscumhranco of an establishment.

The means used to accomplish this end are of all the functions of its government, or, in argument and persuasion. No violence of language-no "tearing down"-nothing, in short, ing whatever beyond it. Honce it follows, thea, which could disturb the fattest concervative, or that in the moment of its accomplishment conmost portly aiderman, is resorted to. The in- quest fulfils its office and disappears, and sovjustice of the connexion between Church and State is pointed out-Its Injury to religion ex-State is pointed out—its injury to religion ex-plained; its hurt in political matters vigorously it should be well noted, because it is the only

This seutiment is quite common in England-'a Radical reform of all ahnsee, and a true repre- not, at discretion; and because, if the United sentation of the people of the British Empire." States do not exercise this sevareignty, Mexico

This is the time for making presents, and we present, and even the more eccurely, as whatadvise those who are "on giving thoughts in- ever we do not change will come under our tent" to examine this beentiful book. The annuals that come forward with so much preten- On this point there may be found in our nahot-house plants that can live but a day or twe; and from the most eminent authority. In The sion have no permanent value. They are gandy | tional jurisprindence a hrief passage on the while such books as this are perennials, and in United States vs. Percheman, Chief Justice Marconstant bloom. Don't look at an annual shall says: "It may not be unworthy of remark, while this can be procured, Mr. G W. Noble has it for sale.

Timothy Childs, formerly a member of Congress from New York, died at Santa Crnz, where he had gone for his bealth.

The Phitadelphia (Whig) Meeting. The Whig meeting of Philadelphia, among other things, passed the following Reselu-

accusition, in any manner, of territory now tween man and man, in a conquered country, and free, unless the freedom of all its inhabitants be the confiscation of private property, are here tion of positive law, and the Government of the United States being incompetent, for went of constitutional power, to make any law establish
The operation.

Competation of positive law, and the Government of the United States being incompetent, for went of constitutional power, to make any law establish
The operation of private property, are new that the Governor lies endeavoired to wrap around base the freedom of an its instantiants be the Comment of the Secured. That, prepared to maintain, at any placed on the same front property, are new that the Governor lies endeavoired to wrap around base the freedom of an its instantiants be the Comment of the Secured. That, prepared to maintain, at any placed on the same front property, are new to secured. That, prepared to maintain, at any placed on the same front property, are new to secured. The constitutional rights of all sections of the Union, and regarding all as onr brethren, we constitutional power, to make any law establishing the Comment of the Comment of

This is in roply to Mr. Ciny's seventh recoluion. The Whigs of Philadelphia read that as we do. Mr. Clay expresses strongly, on the part of the South, this opinion—that it has neither a wish nor purpose to extend slavery. This has much as to say to the North, or the free State in this matter, what shall or shall not be day

Your vote will exclude, or admit slavery. Those who think with me, do not wish it to be extended. We acknowledge its injustice, and feel its wrong. Now do you determine that no free State shall ever do the one, or suffer from the other." And so the Philadelphia Whigs resolve as the Democrats in New York have done has act, that, "we are ntterly opposed to the acent sition, in any manner, of territory now free, unless the freedom of all its inhabitants he sa

Mamachasetta Record.

cnred."

The returns of births, marriages and deaths. within the last three years, in Massachusetts (the population in 1840, exclusive of Suffolk onnty, was 641,927,) are:

Births. 15,711 Of the 5,390 marriages during the last year saye the New York Post, 3,959 took place be tween bachelors and maids, 121 between bachel ors and widows, 461 between widowers and maids, 188 between widowers and widows, and of 464 the condition of the parties is not stated

As to ege, 65 of the men and t,t26 of the wa-

men married, were under twenty; 1,933 mea

and 2.069 women were between twenty and

twenty-five years of age. Of the 11,063 deaths, 2,397 were from consumption, 946 being males, 1,445 females, a 6 of sex not stated, 733 of old age, being 277 males and 456 females, 705 were infantile, of which 336 were maies, 296 females, and 73 al sex not stated. Six hundred and twelve deaths were of typhus fever, of which 330 were males 277 females, and 5 of sex not stated. Five hunlred and one deaths were of pneumonia, if 0 of lysentery, and 418 of scarletina. Onis 30 leaths are recorded as by intemperance, but this probably means intemperance as its allimate

A New More

The citizene of Sunderland, Mass., have held meeting and resolved :-" That it is expedient for the several political parties to relinquish their present organization, and nnite to prevent the acquisition of slave territory, and nadue exercise of Governmenta. patronege to support slavery."

As it not so ! Has not the Herkimer Freeman confound

is with our correspondents? We think ... And if it will examine, we are sure it will care to the same conclusion. We shall, howeverefer to the subject hereafter, not with referen Ether Supervoded

A new discovery by Professor Simpson of Edinburgh, has, or is likely to supercede the use of Ether. It is an agent in the trich oride of inhaler or any instrument. A few crops of .t pnt on a handkerchief, and applied to the mouth

Mexican War-Conquest will not muke

We have been endeavoring for some time to

attract the attention of Southern Lawvers and leans Delta, has ventured to consider or discuss it. That paper of the 11th contains an able srticle on the subject, and we respectfully ask our Men sometimes grow warm, when emancipa- contemporaries of the city to notice or publish tion is proposed, and say, "why, to give all the it. It is very important that the law should be dayes of the South freedom, would be to fill the understood, and if it be, as the Deita writer declores, and as we believe, it takes away from the Is this universal emancipation tunnediately, subject of the extension of slavery, every thing possible? Does any one dream of it? No body of a sectional character—an object which every

it becomes a matter of deep interest to consider what events may be expected to occur ofter the for battles; a kind of rabid thirst for blood, which finally deliver no, speil-bound by military glory, into the dominion of some great warrior turned despot or emperor. The idea is disgraceful and were no less warriors than philosophers, and it is presuming too much on our fears or crednlity to tell us, that the work of their hands may do well enough in times of peace, hat cannot en-dure the shock of arms. We know the contrary; and every day is demonstrating to the world, that the government, which has been well called a model of a pacific government, may serve ing in peace, it will be found fully able to ovenge, enemy and holding him in eternal subjection, if necessity should so require. Who that is an "The present connexion between Church and American at heart can doubt it? Rejecting, tate would not last loug. Sooner than was an- then, this base suggestion, the inquiry with

Now, one event is certain, necessary and iatence of one State by another, and in the seizurs other wards, its sovereignty; and, also, that it is strictly limited by its definition embracing noth-

areignty becomes substituted in its place. This change of operative canees of conquest one that ie certain, since whatever is done after warde will be done by the power of sovereignty, and it is the essence of that principle to act of will remain, to all time, the same in the laws one. and the eocial relations of her inhabitants as at sovareign protection, and be gnarantied egainst

that it is very nunsual, even in cases of conquest, for the conqueror to do more than to displace the sovereign and assums dominion over the country. The modern neage of nations, which has become law, would be violated: that sense of justice and right, which is acknowiedged and felt by the whole civilized world, would be ontraged, if private property should be generally confiscated, and private rights annulied. The people change their al-legiance: their relation to their sovereign is dissolved: but their relations to each other and their rights of property remain undis-Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to the " unrbed." Disturbance of the relations be-

question-Slavery. The propositions which have been spread before the country on this subject, and which will soon be agitated in Congress, are three—the Wilmot Proviso, the Extension of the Missonri Compromise, and Mr. Cailloua's weil-known

Of the Wilmot Proviso, it is unnecessary to say anything more than that It prohibits, tu express terms, the extension of slavery to any terntory hereafter ta be acquired by the United It might be unconstitutional and uot law, but should it pass into an act its end will certainiy be achieved, since no slaveholder, with to carry his slaves into a country like Mexico, where slavery is already prohibited by law. When, therefore, the country filled up, it would be with non-slaveholding population; and whea admitted into the Union could unly come in as a

The Missouri Compromise comes next. Suppose this passed into a law, and how will the paler stand? It will then be written on the Statute Book, that North of 38 deg. 30 min. N. h, slavery shall not be tolerated; but South of that line, States may establish it if they think Would this ever establish slavery in ny of those territories, or add another to the pourber of slave States? If so there must be beginning, and that beginning must be before admission: some slaveholder must set the example, and go with his slave and settle land whilst he country is yet a territory. For the sake of illustration, we will say that the first man who makes the attempt is Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina. Wheo ha reaches his destination. perhaps in the beautiful neighborhood of Menrev, he hinds, just arrived from the city of Washington, a l'erritorial Governor and other officers, among whom is a Territorial Judge.-Thus Judge we will suppose also a South Caromian-able and zealous for the rights of the South in all things touching slavery. Well, the Court is organized, and the first cause which comes up shall be a habeas corpus, or some other equivalent proceeding, calling apon Gen. Ham ton to give a satisfactory reason why he presumes to hold in bondage certain persons whom he calls his slaves. The General reads fron the Statute Book the Act extending the Missoori Compromise; the counsel for the player calls upon him, and the Court rules him. to a cuce proof that the Congress of the United states, or any other competent authority, had ever made use of the privilege there granted, and passed a law repealing the Mexican laws and introducing slavery into the territory over which the Court had jurisdiction. The General would be constrained to be silent, and the Judge, notwithstanding his education and convictions as to the benincence of slavery, would be compelled to declare the aegroes free ur be ceat.

And so of Mr. Calhoun's resolutions in opposition to the Wilmot l'oviso; they too are but a any practical purpose. Precisely the same case which has just been put would occur, and with the same result. The slaves would plead the laws of the country; the master would aaswer by reading the act of Congress, and the judge would principles of right, and says:be oliged to require him to show that any cometent authority had passed a law carrying into eff I the equality declared by the Resolutions I cust between the slave-holding and uoasee-holding States, and removing the obstaes to that equality, found in the laws of the District over which he presided. No such law could be found, and the judgment would, usces-

We are thus at the same point that the Wilettled whilst a territory with none but a few opulation, the States, when admitted, can only free States. To avoid this result, the friends of the South Invented the latter two of these aropositions, sud yet it seems that they must both fail of the r object, from one and the same cause. the mistake of supposing Mexico n wilderness. into which the emigrant must carry his owa aws, or be without law. The friends of these measures seem to have forgotten what all the worl knows, that Mexico is a confederation of States having, anited, a federal coastitution, and separately each a State constitution, formed on our own models, and having mnaicipal laws nearly allied to those of our own State of Louisinns and of the nations of the Continent of from the jurisprudence of the Roman Empire : and that with the original principles derived from method in its fright and flight, after all. t ese sources, the laws excluding slavery from the I have been duly incorporated by the fro time to time ameaded their fundamental laws. Yet such is the fact, and from it clearf lows that before slavery can be introduced 1 to Mexican territory, these laws must be rerealed. But who is to repect them? Does any nin dream that e Congress with a majority fr m the free States will do it? Is any man pres sed to say that the South, in asking Congress to legislate ou slavery in the territories?

Some, however, may say that all this is trae, work. and that the new States contemplated must come in as free htates, but that under these aubstitutes for the Wilmot l'roviso they will have the privilege, and, perhaps, use of it, of afterwards adopting s avery. To this, it may be answered that the Wilmot Proviso can in no manner affect this priv ege to diminish it, nor the other schemes have it, as our government is compact between equals. But will it avail-will it make slava is there a State, which was a free territory, that has since admitted slavery, or which | civilized world. has shown a disposition to do so, or that has renson, from any lack of prosperity, to regret its beence, or that has not seemed to rejoice that thing different on the mountains and table-lands

with the case of the l'nited States refraining allogether from legislating on the question of excoase excited, and all lead, simply, and unavoidably, to one conclusion, viz:- That there will be no more slave States admitted into the Union, people to have Sanitary laws. formed out of territory acquired from Mexico. A SOUTHERN MAN.

A Good, if a New Move.

New methods of cleansing houses, and purifying the dwellings of the poor, are proposed and practised in the old country. Disinfecting agents, lime, lime brushes, &c., are supplied, and wherever they have been resorted to, they have been f und eminently beneficial.

in connection with this subject, it is stated, that in London, daring August, 131,568 males, thus provided have clean persons, clean linen, realth of the nation thereby greatly increased.

ing agents, means of purylying houses, &c., &c., would not the general health be improved? Nay, might not even the cholera be kent away by these means?

David Wilmet.

A writer in the Tribune gives a sketch of this gentleman. He intimates that his fame is undeserved. Why is this? He represents the feeling Let us be thenkful that small men have the sagacity to scent out truly the public feeling, or the honesty to act out their own convictions. We should call any man grent who in Congress or out of it, will fearlesely do his duty.

The ship Washington, of Petersburg, Va., came ia contact with the ship Mary Frances, Richmond (Va.) and Ohio Rail Rond. Virginia seems in earnest about this rend. If

she could ouce unite her councils, and concenthere under water! The Governor and Legisregenerate her than any other, and all other pub- Senator sick with the small-pox!!!!" lic works, put together. We sincareix hope site What's all this? We must confess we felt u

a warning like this before him, would venture the line at this Western terminus. Let our panic. capitalists and statemen look well to this mat- Oh! how I'unch roight enjoy this scene! How

Ohio-Gov. Bebb's Mounge

document is short, but it is to the point, clear

moral condition of the people, as to education, temperance, religion, improving. The receipts into the Treasury are:

Taxes -

\$1,202,628 Tolls and Dividends on Public Works 8:27,641 Tax on Baaks, Bridge, and Insurance Companies, -- - 41,768 Other Receipts - 242,156 Total. \$2,314,075 Amount of payment, - - 1,904,255 Balance on hund - - -

ave been largely increased. The Governor recommends the establishment of a sinking fund of two hundred thousand doliars per annum, as a provision to pay the Public

The receipts on account of the Public Works

That the convicts, In the Penitentiary, instead of being employed in ordinary mechanical arts, e employed in building a new State House.

That in personal contracts, between man and nan, the parties be allowed to take a higher rate of interest than six per cont .- that, where there is no agreement, the interest to remain 6 per

On the subject of War and slavery, Gov. Bebb speaks strongly. He congratulates the general proposition, and would raquire special legastion before they could be made available for which Ohio so nebly took, and so nobly maintains. He spurns the imputation that national honor requires the maintenance of war in violation of the constitution, and of the eternal

" Justice and truth, humanity and charity, moderation and maguanimity, are infinitely nobler elements of honor, individual or national, than haughtiness, pride, covetuousness, and revenge, howaver displayed in brilliant and herole deeds of courage. Lat Coagries, therefore, ia name of virtue, Christianity, and peace at home and abroad, ceciure to the civ lized world. that we ask not the dismemberment of Mexico, priso brought us to. The country being and will have none of her territory, except by To which I beg leave to add, as the unequivocal voice of Ohio, should further territory be annexed to the Union by conquest, by purchase, or by any other mode, that she, the eldest of the free horn daughters of the Ordinance of 1787, will spura from her bosom any tecreant son of hers who shall, in the hour of trial, desert or surreader her first great charter of ltberty, or fail la any great constitutional effort to consecrate that territory to freedom and the inalienable rights of maa.

Indiana.

Europe, and with them of common descent for the payment of the interest on the public debt, das tst Jan'y., 1848. There was some

The tolls on the canal, for the year ending egis alive authorities of the country just in the Nov. ist, amount to \$125,982 71-jacrease over same manner as the States of our Union have last year of \$20,725 67. The trusteen took possession of it let July. Sinca than the ruceipts amounted to \$76,000-increase over the

same period last year, \$16,000. The canni is 189 miles long. It is haished to Coal Creek, and is under contract to Terre Haute, 36 miles. This section will be finished gress to do it . would not admit what they have Nov. 1848. The canal theaca to Evansrille will always so strenuously dealed—the right of Coa- be commenced immediately. This is n grast

Indiana is a debt-paying State, and will not hereafter forfelt her word.

Henith of Towns.

Maay inflacatial mea in England are uniting for the purpose of securing a sound and com-All States now in the Union prehensive Sanitary Law. We hope they will the general welfare, it becomes those who are much just now. Let him agitate the accessity have it, and all States hereafter to enter must succeed. Such a law would prove vastly beneficial, and would doubtless lead to a universal

At one of the meetings in England, it was stated that from 12 to 13,000 parsons died nagually lead us to the adoption of such measures as may they had it not, and to think ill of their neigh- in London for want of proper Sanitary regulabors who had? Not one-and if such be the tions; that aver 100,000 were thrown on beds case on the Musissippi, how can we expect any- of sickness from the same cause. Full statistical returns showed, also, that 60,000 died States government, so to use its conquests as to argue Such, ther, are the three great leading propo- throughout the country, and 1,600,000, were axtingnish the national existence of Mexico, but sitions before the country? Taken in connexion made ill every year, through neglect in this so to avail itself of the victories it ims achieved particular. The loss to the nation was fourteen tending slavery into Mexico, they comprise all millions annually! Apart, then, from the sufthe probable methods of treating this subject, on feriag, sorrow, and milsery thus occasioned- exists between the several States of this Union. which the country seems so determined to be- which should be the first and chief consideration, the monied policy, alone should induce every Rio Grande, on coadition that our citizeus have

Morder.

One of those atrocious deeds which shock community occurred in our orderly city on last Wednesday. It occurred near Ferguson's Saw Mills, on the other side of Beargrass. both national and demissic, into and from the We understand that a negro man belonging to Mexican ports, as restricted as in the United Mr. MATTHEW FERGUSON, and employed by him States, with all the rights of breaking bulk in his mills, who had been much induiged by Mr. F.'s family, refused to attend to some work which he was ordered to do. Mr. David Frigu- constructing a Railroad from the United State son, (the second son of Mr. Matthew Ferguson,) aud nother young man were sent to remonstrate the public bath and wash houses. Upwards of with the negro, and if he persisted in refusing, 4900 used the latter regularly. The familles to compel him to perform his duty. Before any sttempt was made to chastise him, the negro &c. All the calculations, and data, prove that drew a large knife and suddenly plunged it in the this health of those who use these establish. side of young Mr. F. He than made his escape ments is very mach improved, and the real ton raft in the river near the house, but before doing so, he cut Mrs. Fraguson, in both of hor We hope matters of this kind will attract pub- haads, quite severely. Mr. M. FERGUSON imor attention this side the water. Lifa, its pre- mediately procured a shot gan and discharged it servation, and happiness should be the first ob- at the negro, who was still on the raft. A few ject of society—aot the life of one or a few—but of the shot took effect in his face and neck, but of all. And when this is done, it adds largely to did not hurt him any of coasequence. Young 1. Mr. Calhoun's move. This is a duclars the commonwealth. Here we are lu the midst Mr. F. fell and expired in a few moments after tion of war against Mr. Polk. Mr. Calhoun receiving his wounds. He was a mild, inoffen. impliedly, denies the policy and right of annex cities as Louisville and Ciacinaati had d sinfectcause deep sorrow to his many friendnand rela- he will go, and there may be, indirectly, an un-

The negro was arrested and placed in jail, Whigs.

where he awaits his trial. any community, as to the imperious necessity or the ground assumed by Mr. Poik, and are man. of restraining the arm of violence. Blood must antagonistic to Mr. Calhonn's. These moves not be shed by nny mnn, with impunity; the show the marshalling of parties, and we shall him bold, or coasider him great. If really great tect, and seek to do justice to the black man, the Presidential cantpaigupeace, or hurt a single soul living tn it. Our tical and important. It was opposed by South ber the old snying, nn ounce of prevention i safety, no less than his hopes, depend upon a Carolina members-and the President's veto worth a pound of cure. rigid and unyielding enforcement of this prin- arising, the debate took a wide channel. More ciple; for oae, in private or its public, we will of the debate hereafter. not nbate one jot or tittle uf it.

Catch Bin. "A flood in Indianapolis! Ali the Houses

may succeed lu this enterprise-for we long to little alarmed, albeit, used to 'roorbacks,' and see the beginning of the day when her march not unused to shocks, as we heard the nanouncement, and saw the strokes of admiration. Nor Commissiouers have been appointed to re- were we relieved until we came to the last senceive subscriptions for this road. Suppose it tence. That explained the whole. Wo underbuilt, may Keatucky not connect with it by a stood it to read, in plain English, that the small- No road-no street-ne tother side the waydirect road through the State? We shall regard | pox had broken out in Indianapolis, and that the he road to Frankfort but the commencement of Legislature had broken up-adjourned-in a

ter and sieze the proper opportuulty to secure and hash it up! We have heard of panics before. hasten the building of a rail-way ou the most There was one not long since in Thread-needle direct route from the sea-board to the far- street, London, and the wags represented John Bull-fat and pursy John-as in an enclosure, and near the opening, but too large to get out, with a regular buli, a real "hanimal" close in We had only u moments time, last week to his rear, and his head down, as if there were no actice Gov. Bess's excellent message. The escape. That was a fix. But our Indiann Legislators are not fat man; they are of the lean kind; and what feace could have confined The state of affishs in Ohio is prosperous; tha them, not "sleveu rails and nrider," If the "smallpox" had been near! truly we dan't believe the Senators and Rapresentatives are done running yet. The asxt we shall hear of them is, that they are in Mexico, or array off in Mianesota. What capital special messengers they would make! They would beat rall-roads and steamers "hollow." Wo fear they will set up

in opposition to the Magnetic Telegraph. When the fadiana Legislaturs meets again, we shall certainly chronicle the event.

Congress. The Senate and House are fairly under way

The Committees will be found in another col-All the old officers in the Seuata are elected-Some changes in the Committees will be noticed. Mr. Bentan is no longer chairman of the Milita-

ry Committee, at his own request. What this means, time will disclose. The House Commettees will attract attentiou. Mr. VINTON, is at the head of Ways and Meaus, and C. B. SMITH, of the Territorial. The latter

post now is one of the most important in the Receipts of the past year, We shall give the proceedings of both Houses, that our readers may know what Congress is Deficiency, oing. We fear, we may say in passing, that

nothing will be done to stop the war. Seaste, 14th .- Mr Dickinson, of N. Y., introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That true policy requires the Government of the United States to strangthen its Number l'ostmasters, political and commercial relations upon this Delinquent Postnissters, continent, by the unnexation of such contiguous territory as may conduce to that end, and Losses in two years, can be justly ebtained; and that neither in Postage Let's passing thro' country, 52,173,480 such negulations, aor in the territorial organization thereof, can any conditions be constitutionally imposed, or institutions bs provided for or established, inconsistent with the right of the people thereof to form a free, sovereign State, with the powers and privileges of Some of our best men feared the cheap systhe original members of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That in organizing a Territorial Government interritory belonging to the Unithe Constitution he observed, and the Confederacy strengthened by leaving all quistions con-Legislatures chosen by the people thereof.

ed the following:

it either as a province, or to incorporate it into rates our own Union, would be inconsistent with the The Legislature, before it adjourned, provided avowed object for which the war has been prosecuted; a departure from the settled policy of the and the Department will flourish, and our peo-Government; in conflict with its character and ple be wiser and better. geuius, and in the ead sabversive of our free and pepular institutions.

Resolved, That ao line of policy in the further prosecution of the warshund be adopted which may lead to consequences so disastrous. Mr. Speight's death was acticed.

House, 14th-Mr. Giddiags called the atten-

committee of commerce, between that committee and a new committee to be called committee

Hoase, 15th-Mr. Holmas, of South Carolina, introduced the fellowing resolutious:

Whereas this confederacy was formed for the establishing of a perfect union, and promoting now prosecuting against our sister Republic of Mexico, this importsut consideration should

Resolved, That it is expedient for the United as to establish, by treaty stipulations, a lasting peace with Mexico upon the hasis of an entire Resolved, That we agree to recede sli the territory we have taken from Mexico beyond the Mexico and California-the privilege of holding lands, exercising their religion, and of carrying on trade as fully as any of the Mexican citizens

of those provinces. Resolved, That a farther condition be the right of eutry and departure of our shipping, taking in and discharging, purchasiag and seli ing of cargoes, as in our ports.

to the harbor of San Diego, and by any tow in New Mexico or Culiforaia. Resolved, That it is expedient to kaep posses sion of the castle of San Juan de Ullon as hostage for the fulfilment of the stipulation above recited.

Resolved. That we stipulate for a right

Dec. 16 .- The President's Veto Message wa debated. Mr. Petit, of Ia., assaulted it, violent ly, when Senator Speight'a denth being an nounced the Honne adjourned. Dec. 17 .- Mr. Petit roade some personal ex

There important events will be noticed

ion on this ambject, between his party and the

planations and wis severe upon Mr. Ritchie.

There can be but one opinion in this or in the policy and right of annexation. They cov- moving him, he died. He was a most excellent

came in contact with the ship Mary Frances, on the 11th, off George's Shoals. The latter Mobile, have carried the day in their municipal Miss Rosley Barnes of Mt. Washington, Ky., Three unsuccessful bail Senator on the 10th inst. The Whigs of Boaton and Savanush and ville Pan, and the passengers werie say hurt the House. was slightly wounded on the head.

The Wenther.

A gleam of sunshine, in these days is quite A detachment of Americans were quartered a plienumenan. The office of the sun, so far trate her means, she could build it easily enough. lature escaping in boats!!! Terrible loss of as the surface of our earth is concerned, seems attended a bail, a guerrilla and black man fired It is for her the great work. It will do more to properly, and "terribier" loss of life, and one to be almost a sinecure. We had rain, upon them; they returned it, killing six persons or a fog, or a snow, pinnest every day. We are aud wounding ten, and one woman. reminded of Hood's description of November,

Pena y l'ena has replied to Santa Anna, aad an order that cause should be shown why Santa Auna was ordered to be tried by Government Dix, Badger, and Rusk. voted down, by 42 to 33 in Congress. Government was ordered to show in what condition the aegotiations with the United States were when

Sauta Anaa resigned. The Secretary of War was accused of high

The reports of Santa Anna having 16,000

park-no ring-no afternoon gentility-No company-no nobility-No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease-No comfortable feel in any membershade—no shine—no butterfiles—no bees-

No fruits-no flowers-no laaves-no No-vember! According to Hood, November seems to be a sonlfication of "the everlasting no." Did the Romans have any calends or ides in this

month? Did they not reckon sltogether by nones? This month appears to be altogether a negative matter, like a certain individual of our acquaintance who is sald to be all nuse. Cau a London fog in November be thicker thun such as we have had? Has not November. after having doue all he could la London, escaped from the police officers in a fog-that is, by pettlfogging-changed his name to Decem-

which we beg leave to quota:

No sua-no moon-

No end to any row-

No morn-no noon-

No sky-uo earthly view-

No distance looking blue-

No tops to any steeple-

No traveling nt all-no locomotion-

No inkling of the way-no motina-

No recognitions of familiar people-

No knowing 'em-

No mail-ao post-

dawn-no dusk-no proper time of day-

No indications where the crescents go-

No courtesies for showing 'eni-

"No go" by laud or ocean-

No news from any foreign coast-

1 oet Muster General's Report!

ber, and engaged in his old occapation?

The cheap postage system pays! This is good aews. Any thing which facilitates the spread of information, deepens the affections of relatives and friends, caunot fail to do wide and lasting good. Let us rejoice, then, that we are to have cheap postage !

The following statistics furnished by the Post Master General's Report are cheering :-\$3,945,893 Excess overlast year, or 13 15-100 per cent. 3,979,570 Expenditures last year, 33.67 l'ostage rec'd on letters. 3.254.512 Excess over last year on letters, 553,479 Number of l'ost routes. Annual transportation, miles, 38.877.899 Increase of routes last year, " Additional cost, \$42,943 Number l'ostmasters changed, 3,450 15,146 154 Revenues for two years, 21.945 5,000,000 55,000,000 Newspapers in the mails. 2.000,000 Paniphlets.

tem would not answer, and our Post Master have not a list of the sufferers. Few of our read- Weutworth, Illinois. General, Cave Johnson, opposed it heartily. We ted States, the principles of self-government, are satisfied now. But will they be satisfied upon which our Federative system rests, will be with the two ceuts postage charge? No matter; st promoted, the true spirit and meaning of they must come to it; for soon the reveaue of seeking to do good on earth. Their home, now, the Department will show, that fire and ten is, heaven-for of such, is it composed. cerning the domestic policy therein to the cents are too much. We go in for the lowest rates-not only because every maa, woman and Sauate, toth -Mr. Calhonu, of S. C., offer. child should have the opportunity to write to, Resolved, That to conquer Muxico and to hold we believe, it would pay better than nny higher were destroyed, though no further loss of life, cob Thompsou, Miss; Charles N Cathcart, Ia;

Dead inters.

Give us that, and abolish the franking system,

Rail Bond to the Pacific

Asa Whitney's railway project has met with favor from several State Legislatures; Governor Senate, 16th .- Mr. Berrien took his seat, and Ilzss, in a special message to the Legislature of Ohio recommends that it be discountenanced.

1. Because it asks for fifteen millions, cash an tion of the Home to au assault made upon him, hand, to one individual, this heles and assigns Seven were killed inside and two wounded; fif- N Cobb, Ala. and Mesers. Tack and Palfrey. He defined his forever," of a territory sixty miles wids, by 2160 teen or tweaty were killed and wounded outown position. Mr. Gurlay was elected Chap- miles loag, or 129,600 square miles, or 2,944. side. 000, acres of land. This would make an eni-Mr. Vinton moved to divide the duties of the pire twice as large as Ohio.

2. Because this monopoly is asked without "checks or guarantees."

3. Because the location, being too far North, is incitalible.

4. Because we have rail-roads at home more worthy the consideration of Congress. A sensible view! Mr. Whitaey asks too

way will be of service.

Gov. Bebb improves the occasion to say, that resait is doing justice to Mexico, and promo- the best "post-roads" are rail-ways, and that, as ting the lasting welfare of the United States, Congress can "establish" them, the sooner it begins the work, the better. Thus does he

The Bishop of London is thin skinned to a remarkable degree. He has been made ill once or twice by newspaper paragraphs. Punch is said to have given ithin the choile often. Lately ha has been quite ill, a witty clergyman in his diocese being asked the cause, replied, "()h nofree ingress and egress into and from New thing but indigestion, from having taken too much Harvey's sauch."

Ohio-Commerce of Chillicothe.

Statement of the principal items of property received at and cleared from the port of Chillicothe, during the year ending on the 15th ult:--

d	RECEIVE	D.	CLEAR	ED.
k,	Fish, bbls.	446	Flour, bbis.	49,87
i-	Salt, Ohio,		Corn Meal,	3,09
	" from O. R.			31,82
of	" New York	, 2,687	Whiskey,	54
8	Min. coal, bush			196,78
a	Wheat,		Wheat,	34,400
	Furniture, ibs.	97,323	Butter, lbs.	14,00
8-	Cheese,	40,953	Farniture,	35,00
a	Coffee,	444,974		2,226,47
08	Cut Stone,	153,645		:12,200
	Crockery,	83,072	Cut Stone,	182.930
85	Gypsum.	20,030	Crockery,	15,40
t-	fron,	239,800	Eggs,	23,86
	" Cast	54,000	Feathers,	19,140
1-	Mdse. 1	,661,570	Hogs's Hair,	96,700
	Molasses,	359,150		293,600
x-	Nails,	225,700	" Cast,	42,700
	Sugar,	531,900	Lard,	2,411,000
	Tohacco, m'd,	117,200	Mdse.	i 65,200
0	White Lead,	30,400	Moiasses,	26,700
	Sundries,	677,600	Nails,	23,800
	Ment bbls. (No.) 23,280	Sugar,	61,800
a-	St'vs &heading	,415,637	Wool,	42,600
n,	Cords Wood,	1,102	Sundries,	821,400
K-	Feet Lumber,			69,400

Fire and Death.

A fire occurred in Ciacinnati, last Monday night, near the corporation line, Mr. Wilson, President of Fire Company No. 7, was sick in 2. Mr. Dickinson's resolutions. These avow the house which was in flames; in the act of re-

The Ohio is falling fast. The water is now slave first of all, must be taught to know that have public developements for and against them within its banks. Let us hope that in the of niarge body of men, and therefore they call he shall not spill it. We cannot, while we proagent, will be applied freely. The smell from men were to take the stand he did-whai then? allow the thought to be entertained by him that 3. Mr. Viaton's motion to establish a new cellars, full of water, is very offensive. It he can lift his hand against society, or harm its committee on internal commerce, is prac- may create disease, if not attended to. Remem-

Lutest from Mexico.

at Medellin, and on the 11th, a party of them

The Mexican Congress has refused to restrain the Mexican President from alienating any

Mexican Territory.

ANAYA is elected President. He is for peace.

men, aud Gen. Worth being ordered to protect the Mexican Congress turns out to be moon-

It is said that Gen. Scott has ordered the arrest f Gens. Worth and Pillow.

The Governors of the States are still in sesslon, (Nov. 24,) and ask the Government-1. In what character they have been called together, nad whether Congress will submit to their decision,

2. That Government shall declare their views

The Government replied "that they were called together to advise, &c., and take power if

It is very doubtful whother Congress has norum-the Puros have withdrawn. The President bas written for the best men in Mexico to assemble, and ndvise Government in the presant crists

On the Sth, Guerrillas attacked and secured a train of 36 wagons of merchandize, they were followed, defeated, and a part of the prop-

On the 28th, a train was to leave Yera Crnz for Mexico.

The revenues of Mexico are being applied to the support of our army.

STILL LATER .- Dates from Vera Cros to the Two Mexican Officers were shot at Jalapa, on the 24th. They were on parole and were taken at the head of guerrilias. An American

teamster was hung for killing a Mexican boy.

Gen. Patterson's train left on the 25th. tien. Butier's train had all left Vera Cruz on the 7th. The next will be Gen. Marshall's. Rumors are still rife about an assault upon Gen. Wool, at Saltillo.

and Cutastrophe:

Some thirty-two persons had collected last Monday In a house at Excelsior, Clermoat couaty, Ohio, to escape the flood, and about 8 o'clock Duna, la; T W Ligon, Md, T S Flourney iu the evening, the building gave way and crushed to death seventeen of the number.

They were good men-Moses Cosnel, who was R G Thibodeanx, La; D S Gregory, N Y; A counts speak of them, as men and women who Haraleon, S C; John Dickey, Pn; Lina Boyd,

borhood, the water seems to have done more or hear from, relatives or friends, but because damage than is almost any other. Other houses we believe, has occurred.

Infamone.

Fort Maan on the 25th ult., has been the Richardson, Illiaois; Jas S Green, Mo. sceae of n horrid and most imfamous out-

From 70 to 100 Indians were seen approaching the Fort. The Chief was received cordially by Capt. l'eltzer, and with a number invited in. When in, they were murdered in cold blood by his orders, and those outside fired upoa-

The effect of this atrocity may be most disastrous. It may be the cause of a general war, and lead to a wanton sacrifice of life. The Indian never forgets a wrong of this kind; he Barrow, Tean; Orlando B Ficklin, Illinois; Wrn will be revenged. Congress ought to laquire Henry, Vt; A D Sims, S C; T O Edwards, O; instantly into this brutal outrage, and see that the marderers are punished.

Michigan .- Contrat Railroad.

Statement of some of the leading articles carintrusted with regulating the government so to of a rail-road through Virginia to the Oblo, and ried over the Central (Mich.) Railroad, East and direct its movements as to perfect that union, thouse Westward, and he will do some good .-- West, fram the 1st of Dec., 1845, to the 24th adoption of the same, or a similar law, over the parity, felicity, safety, and perhaps antional ex- Perhaps he has asked too much, to secure a lesser Dec., 1845, (nearly 12 months,) compared with steace, are involved in the evasive war we are good. If so, his ngitation of the Pacific rail. the amount from the 1st of September, 1846, to the 1st of September, 1847:

		1846.	1847.
Flonr,	bbls.	180,413	384,799
Whiskey,	bbis.	1,389	2,447
Pork,	bbls.	661	841
Salt,	bbls.	4,793	6,451
Wheat,	bush.	3,594,804	5,119,380
Ashes,	bbls.	565,990	518,234
Mdze,	lba.	9,204,913	13,084,438
Vahicies,	ibs.	93,983	93,342
Wool.	lbs.	196,802	363,248
Lamber,	ft.	95,609	423,870
Shingles,	M.	1,425	15,401

Cosby Vaughaa, of Fnyette, has been arrested upon a charge of murder. A servnat of his was buried on Sunday; suspicions of foul play were wakeued; she was disints rred-and examined. The coroner's inquest was, that she came to her death by a blow, or blows on the head. It is aupposed that Vaughan beat her to death.

It is said, and on pretty good anthority, that Bishop Hughes, of N. Y., will be named as one of the commissioners of peace to settle the war with Mexico. Mr. Polk proposed a private Ohio; E B Holmes, N Y; Robert Smith, Ill; mission; he declined, but was willing to go as ambassador to the Mexican Government.

fire, but the flames were put out before much damage was done. Peele's painting, " Court af Death," exhibited by Dr. Colton, was considerably injured.

Franklin, another performer. The wound was

slight. Harriagton then shot himself. Expenditures of State Department.—Mesors D M Barraager, N C; J H Crozier, Tean; S The citizens of Estill have offered C. M. Clav a public dinner, to be given at, or near the tewn NY. of Irvine.

Samuel Houston has been nominated for the residency, tn Texas. Steamer Gen. Butler, after a stormy passage, has arrived in New Orieana.

New York, Dec. 20, 8, P. M.

The Louis Phillippe, from Havre, for this port raised a signal of distress off Nantucket, on

Congress-Senate Committee Committee on Foreign Relations-Mr Savier, chairmau; Mesers Beutou, Webster, flannegan,

aud Manguas. On Finance-Mr Atherton, chairman; Messis Dickinson, Ciayton, Hunter, and Phelps. On Commerce.-Mr Dix, chairman; Messrs Johnson, Breese, Cameron, and John Davis. On Manufectures .- Mr Dickipson, chairman;

Meanrs Asbiey, Upham, Butier, and Clarke. On Agriculture .- Mr Sturgaon, chairman; Mesers Turnay, Spruance, Atherton, and Hale. for the last two months. Oa Military Affairs .- Mr Case, chairman:

eroa, and Badger. On the Militia .- Mr Rusk, chairmau; Mesers

Atchison, Greene, Fairfield, and Underwood. On Public Lunds .- Mr Breeze, chairman; Messrs Ashley, Corwin, Felch, and I'nder-On Private Land Claims .- Mr Yulee, chair-

Berriea. On Indian Affairs .- Mr Atchison, chairman; Mesers Savier, Phelps, Downs, and Bell. On Claims .- Mr. Mason, chairman; Messts Westcott, Bradley, and Baldwin.

On Revolutionary Claims .-- Mr Bright, chairman; Mesers Bradbury, Upbam, Rusk, and On the Post-Office and Post Roads .- Mr

Niles, chairman; Messrs Sturgeon, Pearce, Rnsk, and Corwin. On Roads and Canals .- Mr Hannegan, chairman; Mesera Foote, Clarke, Storgeon, and Spinance.

maa; Mesers Felch, Phelps, Jefferson Davis, and Baldwin. On the District of Columbia .- Mr. Cameron, chairman; Messrs Hnnter, Miller, Foote,

On Patents and the Patent Office .- Mr. portanes. We give our old figures 6(w7c. as the outside Westcott, chairman; Mesers Turney, John Da- of the market vis, Dickenson, Dayton. On Retrenchment .- Mr. Turney, chairman: Messrs Donglass, Mangnm, Niles, Clarke.

On Territories.—Mr Donglass, chairman; Messrs Bright, Clayton, Putler, John Davis. On Poblic Buildings .- Mr Hunter, chairman; Messrs Yulee and Sprnance. To Audit and Control the Contingent Ex-

peases of the Senate .-- Mr Feich, chairman; Mesers Niles and Hale. On Printing .- Mr Bradbury, chairman; Mesers Cameroa and Greene. On Engrossed Bills .- Mr Downs, chairman: Massra Mason and Buidwin.

Joint Committee on the Library .- Mr Pearce, chairman; Messrs Jefferson and Mason. On Enrolled Bills .- Mr Rosk, chairman; Mr Upbam. STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Elections .- Messrs Richard W Thompson, la; Joseph Mullin, N Y; Luciaa B Chase, Teun; Nathaniel Boyden, N C; Timothy Jeakias, N i; Jno Van Dyke, N J; Samuel N Juge, Ala; Dixou Roman, Md; Hezekiah McWilliams, Ways and Means .- Messrs S T Vintoa, Ohio; Robert Toombs, Ga; J J McKay, N C; Charles sales. Hans are held at ege.

Hudson Mass; George L Houston, Ala: Chas l' Morehead, Ky; James Poliock, Pn; Sampei 31 10 to 1 20 per dozen. D Hubbard, Cona; Heary Nicboll, NY. Claims .- Mesers. J A Rockwell, Coun; J Crowell, Ohio; R. R. J. Daniel, N. C; Wm Veison, N Y; D Wilmot, Pa; George ti Va; J H Thomas, Tena.

killed, was one of the pure of the earth. We Atkinson, Va; KS Bingham, Mitchigan; John Military Affairs-Messrs Joha M Bolts, Vn; CANDLES .- Staerine Candles are worth offcolle Armistead Burt, S C; Jas Nelson, N II; II A

Manufactures -- Messrs Andrew Stewart, Pa; Amos Abbott, Msss; J A Woodward, S C; J N The house "was built, and particular pains | flouston, Del; J E Edsall, N J;-Nicoll, N Y; takeu with the foundation." But in that neigh. N G Brown, Vs; J W Crisfield, Md; Jas II Johnson, N II. Indian Affairs-Messrs M P Gentry, Tenn;

Engraving-Mesors L C Levia, Pa; Il Murphy, N Y; Green Adams, Ky.

M Barringer, N C; A R Mclivaine, Pa; Jn-(The number of cattle, &c., slaughtered each week for city consumption, emoraces about the following a mount, 225 lead of cattle, 600 sheep and Lamba, 400 flues J R Giddings, Ohio; Lacins B Feck, Vt; A and 200 Caives. The rates remain the same as quoted Buckner, Ky; R II Johnson, Ark. Mileage-Messrs II Belcher, Me; Thomas Richey, la; Coraelias Warren, N Y: W A

Revival of Unfinished Business-Messrs J W Hornbeck, Pa: F.M. Lord, N.Y: A. Haie, Mass; T J Tarner, Illinois; H U L Hill, Team. Public Lands-Mesers J Collamer, Vt; A H Stephens, Gs: J A McClerasad, Illinois: G Duncaa, Kv; R Brodhead, Pa; H Putaam, N Y J Jameson, Mo; Alexander Evens, Md; NR

Post-Offices and Post Roads-Messrs Wm L Goggin, Va; J M Root, Ohio; Chas Browa, Pa; B St John, N Y: Jao S Pheips, Mo: Elijah Embree, Is; George N Jones, Tean; Abraham Lincoln, Illinois; DS Kauffman, Texas ... District of Columbia .- J G Chapman. T A Taimadge, N Y; Jas McDowell, Va; W

B B Thurston, R 1. Judiciary. - Messre J R Ingersoll, Pa; Geo Ashmna, Mass; John Pettit, Ia; N K Hall, N Y; W Lumpkin, N Y; Jas Dixon, Ct; II R Freuch, Ky; J L Taylor, Ohio; R K Meade, Revolutionary Claims - Mesers D P King, Mass; C Butier, Pn; F W Bonrdon, Ain; R L

Rose, N Y; A Iversou, Gs; D Outlaw, N C; Jona D Morris, Ohio; Wm A Newell, N J; E K Smart, Me Private Land Claims .- Messrs John Gayle, Ala; John E Bradley, Pa; J B Bowlin, Mo; M W Wick, Ia; D Ramsey, N Y: J Il Hannonon, La; P W Tompkius, Miss; R S Canby, O;

A Johnson, Tenn. Public Expenditures .- Measrs Thos L Cliagnan, N C; John Strohm, Pa; Henry Bedinger, Va; A Hale, Mass; W P finii, Mo; Joha N Jones, Ga; E La Sere, La; F Clark, Me; U S Naval Affairs .- Messrs 1 B King, Ga; J E Holmes, S C; R C Scheack, Ohio; H White, N Y; J H Bayley, Vn; L C Levin, Pa; F P

Stanton, Tena; E D Cabell, Fla; A Tuck, N H. Foreign Affairs .-- Messrs T Smith, Coan; II N Ililiard, Aln; C J Ingersoil, Pa; Geo P Marsh, Vt; R B Rhett, S C; John S Pendleton, Vn; Wm Duer, N Y; R McLelland, Michigan; D Duncan, Ohio. Revolutionary Pensions .- N W Cocke, Tena: P K Silvester, Ky; J D Cammins, Ohio; Jac Needles, Pa, TS Becocke, Va; RS Doaneil,

Invalid Pensisns .- Mesers Henry Nes, Pa; AS Fulton, Va; Geo Fries, Ohio; NT Lawrence, NY; A W Venable, NC; R A Thompson, Va; Geo N Eckhart, Pa; Jas S Wiley, Me; \$1.50 fr Geo Petrie, NY.

Roads and Canals. - Robert C Schonck Aiex Irvin, Pa; A W H Clapp, S O Peyton, Ky; A Newell, N J; Job Mann, Pa. Patents. - Mossrs John N Farrelly, Pa; N B The Odd-Fellows Hali at St. Louis, caught Jones, Gn; J K Miller, Ohio. Public Buildings .- Mesers John W Honston,

Dei; W B Prestou, Va; James J Faran, Ohio;

Robt M McLane, Md; Gideon Rayaolds, NY.

Joint Library Committee. - Mesurs J Q Adams, Mass; N B Preaton, Va; H C Murphy,

Dickinson, Ohio.

Harrington, of Rockwell's Circus, shot

Cranston, R I; H Cobb. Gn; Julius Rockwell,

Mass; Jamea Johnson, Pa; D Gott, N Y; J E

Mass; Jamea Johnson, Pa; D Gott, N Y; J E

Mass; Jamea Johnson, Pa; D Gott, N Y; J E

An \$2.05. Sales at Todd's during the week amount to

Lahm, Ohio; James Dixon, Conn; Wm Collins, Ohio; R S Doaneil, N C; A Birdsali, N Y; A Buckner, Ky; U S Featherston, Miss. War Department .-- Mesers John H Crozier, Tenn; R W Thompson, la; Wm Kennon, Jr,

liam Kennon, Jr, Ohio; Wm Henry, Vt. Expinditure of Yavy Department.—Mesors
P N Tompkins, Miss; N Boydon, N C; N B
McCiay, N Y; B L Clark, Ky; A 'Inck, N J.
Post office Department.—Mosors Jus Wilson,
N H; O Kellogg, N Y; E E Stawart, Michigan; A German Merchant of this city, whose many the debate took a wide channel. More if the debate hereafter.

A stage was upset last week near Browns of the Senate, and Gen. L. P. Walker Speaker of the Senate, Merchant of this city, whose indicated the passenger of the Senate, Merchant of this city, whose indicated the passenger of the Senate, Merchant of this city, whose indicated the passenger of the Senate, Merchant of the Senate of the Senat

Commercial.

REMARKS .- Since our last review, the weather genally has been extremely cold and disagreeable, but on the whole, eather more favorable for business than we

officed at that time. The River, we are happy to say, is now receding quite apidly, and we think that after it shall have gotton dowe to its usual level, business will be better than it has been

The water commenced receding an Sunday, and since Messrs Benton, Crittenden, Jefferson Davis, that time has fallen about seven feet. Our streets which save been submerged, present quits a motley appearance, On Naval Affairs.—Mr Fairfield, chairman; being overed with lumber, staves, small bouses, drift Mesers Yaloe, Miller, Bright, R Johnson, Cam- and mud In great quantities, and no doubt considerable ince will have classed era they wear their usual appear ance. The celtars and first flows of a great many houses, are filled with water and covered with mud, which will resder them exceedingly appleasant for a long time. Many of the milis and distilleries situated at different points along the river, have been injured to such a deman; Mesers Foote, H Johnson, Downs, and gree that it will take weeks, if not months, to repair them. The injury to the different distilleries along the river will affect this place to a certain extent, as it will have a tendency to make the article of Whisky more scarce than it has been, and, therefore, will cause an adrancs in the price.

> Business generally has been dull, but it has been better tiran that of last week. The high water having prevented receipts of FLOTA. has, in consequence, advanced considerably. The

ransactions are confined to the trade. The market for Groceries has been rather limited. Su gar has been in greater demand, and prices have been mly maintained, without having been changed. Tha ceipls are about 200 hbds. Coffee has not been brisk-On Pensions .- Mr Johnson, of La, chaireceived about 350 bags. Molames has been very dull-

> The Bry Goods markst has been very dull, and we do not find it necessary to change figures. Wa have not heard of a single sale of Corron of im

ecsived about 200 bldg

BAGGING and ROPE.-There has been tittle doing n the former, and we have no change to make in our notation. Rope is very firm, and there is considerable ielog shipped. We hear of a few transactions, viz: 300 olis, on Thursday last, at 6fc., and af 120 colls, on Monday, at ic; while many small lots have been disposed of at lic. The stock on hand in generally hald at lic, and we are informed that it would be difficult to purchase a

ound lot at a lower rate. The New Orleans market is 2rm at 15je, for Bagging, and 8je, for Rope, STATEMENT OF BARGING AND ROPE. halpped Curing the week BUTTER-The best W. R. sold at 124c. BACON.-The stock of Sides and Hains is very light

and we can hear of no Shoulders whatever in the markel. Sides are held at 7hc, but we have heard of no BROOM! Best Shaker are worth \$2 and common BARLEY-is bought at 50c per hush BEESWAX-No change, worth 22c per lb.

BEER-45 per barrel, BEANS.—Stock on hand is rather large, and tha tenney of pieces downward. We heard of a sale of belief of piece downward. We heard of a sale of 40 bills yeslerday at libe rate of 90c \$\tilde{\phi}\$ bushel. They can be bought at 75 from wagons, and 80c from store.

COPPER.—Sales this week amount to about 300 bags at 75c for ordinary, and 71 to 6c for fair.

CUAL.—The high stage of the water has prevented Commerce-N Iluat, N Y; J R Grianell, Mass; R F Simpson, S C; Mones Hampton, Pn; the receipts of the esual supply, and in consequence of this the market has advenced sensewhat; we quote by the hoat load for different kinds at 9 to 10s, and small quantittes at 15c

Star do we quote at 22c, and Tallow at 10gc. CHEESE - We heard of sales of 750 boxes at 6]. We were serving their fellow beings faithfully, and Ky; D Marvin, NY; W L Haskell, Tenn; D quote 61007c. COTTON BATTING.—There is no change, and we quote as before say 14c.
CORDAGE - Prices stationary, and sales made every day at the fir tar and offen Cordage.

COTTON YARNS.—No change in prices. Pittsburgs COTTON YARNS.—No change in priess. Pilisburgatheing held at 7, 8 and 9c.; according to onnshers.

CATTLE.—Sales of Beeven at from 3½ to 4½ per cw 1.

Sheep \$1.50 to \$3, according to quality. Lamba \$1.10

1.50. Calves for year \$2 to 3. Cows and Calves \$1510 25.

> CORN.—We quote at 28230c for new from wagon and 35c from store, IIRY GOUDS,....Cahot A. Selt Allegheny D. 9: loferior brands 1880; AC P Ticks 14e; Methue do 16 15c; other brands 9 to e; brown Drillings 25 9c; bleached bloods to ilic; 16 blue rise, Fail River, 114 9 11c., do do Merrimack, 114 bize; Fancy do 2 to 15c; Red Flaor 20 to 33c, Jeans 20 to 35c, Flaid Linneys 18to 25c FEATHERS—Wa quota at 27 to 30c, according

FLOUR .- The receipts are very light, and the stock on hand quite limited. Prices have advanced es bly since our last Review. We quote at \$5.50 by the quantity, and \$6.00 by the single bol. quantity, and \$0,000 pt the single bol.

FLAXFEED—than declined, and he now selling at 75c
FRUITS.—Dried Peaches are worth \$1.75 to 210 ptushel. Bried Apples selling at 75—an advance. Lessons, \$3.75 to \$4. Ramins \$2.50@2.75 per lox.

GINBENG—We quote at 25c. \$5. and very dult GUNNY BAGS—We quote new at 29c. and second

hand at 17e boats, and 65r P cwi le bales from store HOPS—Western are worth 11c per th. Eastern, baled worth 12c per lb.
HEMP.—The receipts are light. Loose lots from the concern are bought at \$5.50, and selling from store at \$6.00 pc cwl. As offer of \$210 per ton was made by the U. S. Hemp spent for a lot of beautiful Hemp, at the store of Las. Andmanon & Co., and refused.

HOGS —The high water put a stop to operation at several af our slaughter houses last week, but they have gotten to work again with renewed vigor. The amount stanghtered at this time, since the opening of the season is cear 75,000. It is supposed that the whole amount which will be sisted during the season, will not vary much

from 100,000. We have a few transactions in bulk to note, say 75,000 lbs. Hams, out of salt, of 4]c., and of 75, 000 lbs. Shoulders, at 2]c. Small lots of Hogs sold from hooks at 2,50 to 2,75. The questions for Mess and Frima IRON—We have no change to notics. Charcoal Bloom worth ic. Tennessee cold blast, \$30 per ton. INDIGO.—For best Carraceas Indigo, 25es, 100 p h.

INDIGO.—For best Carraccas Indigo, 35es, 100 ? 3, by the ceroon is obtained.

LEATHER.—Skirting 28623c; Sole Leather \$19.9.

\$20; Upper do \$248.00 per doz.; Cali Skina \$20 to \$30 per doz.; Bridal Kips \$24 to \$30, and Harness \$20.9822.

LEAD—Pigs is worth 4jc by the ton, and Bar 4jc.

LARD—Sales this week have been large in comparison with those of provious weeks. We heard of a sale of 2000 kegs, on Saturday at 5c. per 1b. for head Lard, and 3g for prime leaf. On Monday sales of 300 bids aring at 24c. and 290 bible aring at 24c. and 200 bible aring at 24c. Lard, and 54 for prime leaf. On Monday sales of 300 biles, prime at 24;... and 260 biles, gnt lard at 54;..., also 59 lierces No. 1 at 36 45 per 100 lbs, 25 bbls, at 5 50; 15 at 5 74 and 40 bbls, at 35 024;... MOLASSES—The recepts this week have been greater than the demand. The sales have been mostly to like trada, and at 24 20 35; per gal. for quantities and by the should be the sales by th single bbl. Market extremely dull.

MADDER.—Prime Dutch Madder is worth i4c. in the

MALT-The per bushel is paid for this article.
MUSTARD SEED,-All that is brought into market The very vest quality, is purchased at \$2 50 at the two MACKEREL-We quote No I in bble at \$12; bf bble 97; No 2 in bbis. \$9,50. half bbis \$5,25; No 3 South in bbis at \$6,75(607,00, N C; David Hammond, Me; N Strong, Pa; S NAILS.—Wa quote at 44c. for 3d. 4e. for 10d. Se. for Lawrence, N Y. OILS.—Ws quots best wleter strained Lard Oil at 60 \$70c., Lineed do, 57 to 60c. per gallon; Tanners do, from \$17 to \$21 per bbl; Castor Oil at \$1.25 per gal. ONIONS-Are worth \$1,10 per bbl. at the river, and

> OATS-From wagon are bought at 25c and sold from store at 30c.
> PitWDER.-We quots for different qualities, as foi-5.25(ar5,76; Hayley Mills 4.50(ar5,00; Western Hills 2,75 ar 4,00; Masting at 3,50(ar3,75) lows:Du Pont's Ritle at \$5.50(66,00, Kenruch #4.00; Blasting at 3.50(4%,75. PUTATUES -We quote at \$1 15@1 25 per bbl from tore, and at 256 30c P bushel from wagons. PLASTER PARIS.—Is worth \$4 50 to \$5 per bbl. RICE-We quote new Rice at 54 (46e, ner la, hy the

BALERATUS—is retailing at 91 and ide SALERA FUS—is retaining at 25 and 10c.

SEEDS.—From store, we quote Seed Rye at 60c per bush.; Ultover \$4 8525; Timothy, (pure) \$3 1023 3r.

Red. Top 75c; Urchard Grass, 90c to \$1; Eluo Grass clean) \$1 50; Blue Grass (strips) 60;265.a

STARCH—Sales af Circinoati Starch t 61c. Large quantities are sold from factories at 6 to 65c.

SHOT—Worth \$1 30 by the keg, and 1 35 by the bag a shadn higher than last quantities. Four persons were scalded at St. Louis, by the burstlag of the steam connecting-pipe, of the burstlag of the steam connecting-pipe, of the Domain, as she was backing out, Dec. 8.

A new line is to start immediately between Cincinnati and Wheeliag. Good boats and good commanders are provided.

N. Y.

Agriculture.—Messrs Hugh White, N. Y; A BillOT—Worth 31 30 by the keg, and 1 35 by the bag a shad higher than last quotations.

SOAP—Is worth 41c. per 1b. Ws heard of sales this morning at 100 boxes best Falian snap at 41c. per 1b.

SALT.—Kanawha, from stere; worth 30c. per bushel. Liverpool blown at \$2.00 to 2.25 per sack.

Militia.—Messrs J B Thompson, Ky; J A Black, S C; J Blanchard, Pa; R M McLane, Nid;

J M Holly, N Y; C H Penslee, N H; R T L Beale, Va; W L Featherstonaugh, Miss; R Dickinson, Ohio.

Morse, La; W Evans Obio; T Pillsbury, Texas 24 hhde at the following range of

Name, Ohio; James Dixon, Conn; Wm Collins, Sales of only 7 hada at Planters this week. (all of white Y.

Treasury Department.—Mosars Jos M Root, \$1 \$0, 1 85 and 1 70. These prices were causi red very good.
TEAS.—Good sweet Teas range from 35 to 10% per h. No sales for Common Canton Teas.
dail. For Tin Plate, ws quote at \$10.75,
WINDOW GLASS.—Best article of 3

WilEAT-Continues quite stoody. Receipts and sales

Ohio; D. S. Jackson, N. Y; Abraham Lincoln, Illinois.

Accounts.—Messrs Lina Boyd, Ky; D. S.

Gregory, N. J; G. A. Starkweather, N. Y; Wil-Wilfat—Continues quitesteady. Receipts and sales light. We quote at 100 to 166c, per bushel.
WHINKEY—ta consequence of light receipts, this article has advanced to 21c., at which price sales of about 30 biss. were made this morning. Last week sales were made at 19c. Rectified is worth 20c.
EXCHANGE.—Exchange on N. York. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, 3 to 5 press. Tennosses thank Nates 2 per cent discover; Indiana do 569 per cent discover; Indiana do 569 per cent discover; Onlondo 4 per cent discover;

For first rate from Third

Give me thy Biening, Mither.

BY GRETA. GIE me thy blessing, mither, For I must now away, To meet by bonnie Agnes mither, Upon her bridal day. I've luved her lang and weel, mither, And thon my luve has known; Then iay thy hand upon me, mither, And bless thy kneeling son."

"Ah! Willie, how my heart o'erflows When thus I hear thee speak; My tears are glistening on thy hair, And dropping on thy cheek. And oh! how memory calls np now The days of auid lang syne, When I a winsome bride first called Thy sainted father mine.

"Ye look sae like him, Willie dear, Ye look sae like him now; Ye has the same dark, tender een, The same broad noble brow. And sic a smile was on his face When he that morning came, To bring awa, as ye mana do, A luseie to his name.

"Puir child, her heart is beating now, As it never beat before Puir child, I ken her hazel een Wi' tears are running o'er. She luves thee, Wille, but she feels To wed's a solemn thing-I weel remember how I felt, When looking on the ring.

"I weel remember, too, the honr When, wi' a heavy sigh, I turned, a wife sae young and sad, To bld him a good bye. The tears were gushing then, I know, For I laved my kindred weel, And though my ain was by my side, I could ma' help but feel.

"But then, how kind he took my hand, And gently whispered-Come, The same soft star shines o'er my oot That shines above thy home. And, Willie, aften, since he's dead, I've watched that distant star, And thought I saw his gentle face Smile in it from afar.

"We luved ilk ither weel, Willie, We luved ilk ither lang; Ah me ! how happy was the heart That thrilled the even sang. We luved ilk ither, Willie, right; And may God grant it so That ye maun luvs as we twa luved.

In days lang, lang ago. "Oh! fondly cherish her, Willie, She is sae young and fair; She has not known a single cloud, Or felt a single care. Then, if a cauld world's storm should con Thy way to overcast-Oh ! ever stand (thou art a man) Between her and the blast

"When first I knew a mither's pride, 'Twas when I gazed on thee, And when my ither flowers died, Thy smile was iest to me. And I can scarce believe it true, So late thy life began, The playful bairn I fondied then

Stands by me now a Man. "Then tell thy bonnie bride, Willie, She has my first born son : I tak' the darling from my arms, And gie him to her own. Oh ! she will cherish thee, Willie: For when I mann depart,

To fill thy lonely heart. "I dinna fear to die, Willie-I never wished to gang ; The soft green mound in you kirk-yard Has lanely been too lang. And I would lay me there, Willie And a' Death's terror brave, Besides the heart sae leal and true, If 't is within the grave.

"Then gang awa', my biessed bairn, And bring thy gentle dove, And dinna frown if a' should greet To part wi' her they leve. But if a tear filis up her ee, Then whisper, as they dart, There's room for thee at mithers hearth There's room in mither's Heart

"And may the God that reigns above, And sees ye a' the while, Look down upon your plighted troth, And bless vs wi' His smile. And may'st thou no'er forget, Willie, In a' thy futnre life, To serve the Power that gave to thee Thy kind and guileless Wife.

> From Chambers' Journal. Ireland Sixty Years Age.

confusion.

in the meantime to know that Ireland is 1780 and 1800, three hundred cluels were founded. What a change for the better in looking youth, with frank and open mansubstantially improving, at least as regards fought; and counties became distinguished the present National School system of Ireeducation and social order. Strangers, for dexterity in using certain weapons-Gal. land with heads filled with stories of Irish way for the sword; Tipperary, Rescommon, rows, are usually a good deal sur- and Sligo, for the pistol; Mayo for equal prised to find that Dublin is a quiet respectation skill in both. Duelling clubs were actual anecdote illustrative of past times. It reble-looking town, with people going about ly established, the conditions of which were, hand and a bottle in the other, as they are Barristers used to retire to fight when they hospitable mansion of a friend of his father filial piety of Tiennette ought to be constill made to do on the stage, we see a seriously differed in argument, and judges for a few days. The whole time he was sidered by him as a precious pledge of the they are only to begin."—The Doctor. peaceful community minding its busimess, and only a scatter of beggars to bring bench to have a round with persons with to our recollection that the rural affairs of whom they differed. An anecdotn is given sunk under the table. In the morning, he

ted, affords a curious insight into the whole down on him some rubbish or dirt to attract among the deer, and so passed the night. social fabric of last century—the fights, ab. his notice, and when the man looked up he Towards morning they returned to the house, We found on our arrival that the aged conductions, robberies, frolics, gambling, and spat in his face. If he made any expostu- and were witnesses of an extraordinary prodrunkenness for which the country yet tra- lation, Bryan crossed his arms, and present- cession. Such of the company as were still ditionally suffers. Though lamentable in ing a pistol in each hand, invited him up to many of its details, the volume will be person, declaring he would give him satisticated with much interest and will affect as faction the constant of the company as were still longer in the prison, but had been conveyable to walk had procured a flat-backed able to walk had procured a flat-backed by the staircased of the long court, and mounted the staircased that the staircased of the long court, and mounted the staircased that the staircased of the long court, and mounted the staircased that the staircased of the long court, and mounted the staircased that the long court, and mounted the long court and longer in the prison, but had been conveyable to walk had procured a flat backed to the hospital. small degree of amusement.

streets of Dublin in past times, greatly to law long thundered in vain. 'An associa- ing behind, and all setting up the Irish cry,

merchant, however respectable, with a sin- that the people are radically incurable in gular inconsistency made a boust of his in- their condition. ses of the butchers and coal-porters."

known, escaped unpunished.

the disgrace, as we think, of the govern- tion was formed in the south of Ireland, the sensible survivors left their departed in ment for the time being. Here is a speci- which could not have existed in any other sensible friends at their respective homes. men: "Among the lower orders a feud country. This association was "an abduc. The consequences of this debauch were seveand deadly hostility had grown up between tion club," the members of which bound ral duels between the active and passive the Liberty Boys, or tailors and weavers of themselves by an oath to assist in carrying performers on the following day.

now living that the streets, and particularly of the girl's fortune, the state and circumthe quays and bridges, were impassable in stances of the family, with details of their consequence of the battles of these parties, intentions and domestic arrangements and The weavers, descending from the upper re- movements. When a girl was thus pointed Wno, looking backward from his manhood gions beyond Thomas street, poured down out, the members drew lots, but more geneon their opponents below; they were op-rally tossed up for her, and immediately posed by the butchers, and the contest com- measures were taken to secure her for the menced on the quays which extended from fortunate man by all the test. No class of From his loved dead? Essex to Island Bridge. The shops were society was exempt from their visits; and closed, all business suspended, the sober opulant farmers, as well as the gentry, were Who bears no trace of Passion's evil force? and peaccable compelled to keep their subject to these engagements of the clubs, houses, and those whose occasions led according to their rank in life. The perthem through the streets where the belliger- sons who were most usually concerned in ents were engaged were stopped, while the such clubs were a class of men abounding war of stones and other missiles was carri. in Ireland called "nquireeus." They were Alas! the evil, which we fain would shan, ed on across the river, and the bridges were the younger sons or connexions of respecttaken and re-taken by the hostile parties. able families, having little or no patrimony of It will hardly be believed that for whole their own, but who scorn to demean themdays the intercourse of the city was inter- selves by any useful or profitable pursuit. rupted by the feuds of these factions. The They are described by Arthur Young and few miserable watchmen, inefficient for other writers of the day as distinguished in any purpose of protection, looked on in ter- fairs and markets, races and assizes, by apror, and thought themselves well acquitted pearing in red waiscoats, lined with narrow of their duty if they escaped from stick lace or fur, tight leathern breeches, and topand stone. A friend of curs has told us boots, riding "a bit of blood" lent or given that he has gone down to Essex Bridge, them from the stables of their opulent conwhen he has been informed that one of nexions.' One of the most distressing cases those battles was raging, and stood quietly of abduction by this class of men was one Strength to the weak, and, in an hour of need on the battlements for a whole day looking perpetrated in 1779, on two very young laat the combat, in which above a thousand dies, Catharine and Anne Kennedy. These men were engaged. At one time the Or- unfortunate girls were stolen away at a ball, moud Roys drove those of the Liberty up by two gentlemen, under circumstances of to Thomas street, where, rallying, they re- great depravity and cruelty. Forcibly depulsed their assailants, and drove them back tained and bound on horseback, the two as far as the Broad Stone, while the bridges helpless young women were dragged from and quays were strewed with the maimed place to place for a period of five weeks. and wounded. On May 11, 1790, one of Ultimately they were rescued by friends, these frightful riots raged for an entire Sat- and the two abductors escaped to Wales. urday on Ormond Quay, the contending There, however, they were seized, brought parties struggling for the mastery of the to Ireland, tried, and condemned to death for bridge; but nightfall having separated the crime. As they had high connexions, them before the victory wan decided, the hattle was renewed on the Monday follow. be executed. Powerful intercession was ing. It was reported of Alderman Emer- made in their behalf-But Scott, afterwards son, when lord mayor, on one of those occa- Lord Clonnel, was then attorney-general, sions, that he declined to interfere when ap- and conducted the prosecution. He openly plied to, asserting that "it was as much declared in court, that if this abduction was as his life was worth to go among them." suffered to pass with impunity, there would These fouds terminated sometimes in fright be no safety for any girl, and no protection ful excesses. The butchers used their for the domestic peace and happiness of any knives, not to stab their apponents, but family; and he called upon the government for a purpose then common in the barbar- to carry out the sentence. His remonstrance ous state of Irish society-to hough or cut was attended to, and the unfortunate gentlethe tendon of the leg, thereby rendering men were hanged, to the great astonishment the person incurably lame for life. On one of their numerous friends and admirers. So occasion after a defeat of the Ormond Boys, strong and general was the excitement those of the Liberty retaliated in a man-ner still more barbarous and revolting.— greatly feared, and an extraordinarily large They dragged the persons they seized to force of horse and foot was ordered to attend their market, and dislodging the meat they their execution; and such was the deep sym found there, hooked the men by the jaws, pathy for their fate, that all the shops were and retired, leaving the butchers hanging on shut up, and all business suspended in Kil their own stalls. The spirit of the times kenny and the neighboring towns.' This led men of the highest grade and respecta- sympathy with a couple of miscreants did bility to join with the dregs of the market not cease with their death. Instead of pityin these outrages, entirely forgetful of the ling the poor girls on whom a barbarous feelings of their order, then immeasurably outrage had been committed, the people more exclusive in their ideas of a gentleman looked on them as the true offenders, and than now; and the young aristocrat, who persecuted them with unrelenting virulence. would have felt it an intolerable degradation It is no doubt this singular illogicality of the to associate, or even be seen, with an honest Irish mind which sustains the impression,

'Prison Usages,' in which is presented a France:-In some respects the gentry exceeded the humbler orders in a taste for outrage. The prisons and their inmates sixty years since. most disorderly individuals were a class of 'The most shocking exhibition of the utter of Rochefort. It became my daily habit than in the favor of all human beings else; "gentlemen" called Bucks, who seemed laxity of all discipline and want of decency to walk in the gloomy avenues of the publin children's innocent and joyous prattle a great pity that it may not be used in resaid he, "if your plough is broken, I'll pay to be above all considerations of law or de- was exhibited in the manner in which con- lic garden, and there I used to watch the more than in the hearing of flattery; in the spect to any female whatever, were it from the mending of it; or if an ox is dead, I'll cency. "It was their practice to cut off a demned capital convicts were allowed to small portion of the scabbards of the swords pass their last hours. When so many petwhich every one then wore, and prick or ty offences were punishable with death, and "pink" the person with whom they quarrel. commitment on suspicion was so often but tasks, the favor of being allowed to escape gence; in the virtue of contentment, more tragedy. With our notions, the address of led with the naked points, which were suffi- the stepping-stone to the gallows, it was ciently protruded to inflict considerable natural that, to the unfortunate felons thempain, but not sufficient to cause death .- selves, an execution should be stripped of all When this was intended, a greater length- the salutary terrors in which alone the utili. of the blade was uncovered. Barbers at that ty of capital punishment consists, and time were essential persons to "Bucks" should be by them regarded as an ordinary going to parties, as no man cou'd then ap- misfortune in the course of life. The nupear without his hair being elaborately merous instances recorded of the utter levidressed and powdered. The disappoint ty and recklessness exhibited by convicts, ment of a barber was therefore a sentence on the very verge of eternity, clearly show of exclusion from a dinner, supper party, this to have been so, not merely in Ireland, or ball, where a fashionable mun might as but in the sister kingdom. The practice of The long protracted misery of Ireland— well appear without his head as without prisoners selling their bodies to surgeons, to its apparently ceaseless exposure to party powder and pomatum. When any unfor be dissected after their execution, was comdissensions—its seeming inability to help tunate friseur disappointed, he was the par- mon, we believe, to both countries; and the itself-all this and much more leads to the ticular object of their rage; and more than enecdote of the fclon who took the money, common conviction on this side of the Chan- one was, it is said, put to death by the long and then told the surgeon, laughing, that "it nel, that the country is irreclaimable, points, as a just punishment for his delin- was a bite, for he was to be hung in chains," doomed forever to suffering and degrada- quency. There was at that time a celebra- we believe we can hardly claim as Irish tion. We cannot fall in with that opinion. ted coffee house called "Lucai's," where wit. But there was one truit, evincing in The miseries of Ireland are a consequence, the Royal Exchange now stands. This similar careless indifference, which was pein the first instance, of English conquest was frequented by the fashionable, who as culiarly Irish. The coffins of condemned and mismanagement. The people have sumed an intolerable degree o' insolence malefactors were usually sent to them, that not been allowed to manage themselves, so over all of less rank who frequented it .- the sight might suggest the immediate prosas to bring out the qualities of self-depend. Here a Buck used to strut up and down pect of death, and excite corresponding feelence and foresight. Always treated as in- with a long train to his morning gown; lings of solemn reflection and preparation capables, incapables they remain. Ireland and if any person, in walking across the for the nwful event. From motives of huis nevertheless improving. The meliora room, happened accidentally to tread upon manity, the friends of the condemned were tions in law and government during the it, his sword was drawn, and the man pun- also allowed free intercourse with him dulast few years have had a marked effect; ished on the spot for the supposed inso- ring the brief space preceding his execution. the mere influence of imitation, as respects lence." An account follows of the acking The result was, that the coffin was convert social usages, has rendered Irish society a of a tavern by a party of Bucks, one of ed to a use widely different from that intenvery different thing from what it was at the whom was a lord, two were colonels in the ded It was employed as a card-table, and middle of the eighteenth century. With army, and the others were officers of rank the condemned wretch spent his last night not a little to complain of, Ireland will in the service of the Duke of Rulland, then in this world gambling on it.' Our wondoubtless go on improving; and yet such is lord-lieutenant. "The latter interested der at such scenes is lessened when we are the force of traditional character, that long himself on their-behalf; and such was the fold that at that period the school-books in after many unpleasant features are gone, influence of their rank, that the maiter was ordinary use consisted of stories of robbers, it will still be looked upon as a country of hushed up, and the gentlemen engaged in murderers, and clever rapparees. The aclawless turbulence, frolicsome folly, and this atrocious outrage, though all well tions of lawless felons were held up as objects of interest and imitation; all sense of Whatever be its future fate, it is pleasant Duelling also was universal. Between right and wrong was systematically con-

We draw our notice of this interesting volume to a conclusion, by citing one more anecdote illustrative of past times. It rethe country are still in a state of discredita-ble misarrangement.

of a famous duellist, who always rang the bell by firing a bullet against the bell-han.

was of course deadly sick, but his host pre-bell by firing a bullet against the bell-han. Abduction, or the carrying away and sheet over them, and illuminating them with The author commences with an account marrying young heiresses against their will, candles, like an Irish wake, some taking of the fights that used to take place in the was a common outrage against which the

The Reward.

BY J. G. WHITTIES.

prime,
Sees not the spectre of his raisepent time;
And, through the shade
Of funeral cypress, planted thick behind,

Who shuns thy sting, O, terrible Remorse? Who would not cast Half of his future from him, but to win Wakeless oblivion for the wrong and sin Of the sealed Pant?

We do, and leave the wished-for good undone; Our strength to-day
Is but io-morrow's weakness, prone to fall; Poor, blind, unprofitable servantu ali, Are we alway.

Yet who, thus looking backward o'er his years Feels not his eyelids wet with grateful tears,
If he hath been Permitted, weak and sinful as he was, To cheer and aid, in some ennobling cause, His fellow men?

If he hath hidden the outcast, or let in A ray of sunshine to the cell of sin; If he hath lent Over the suffering, mindless of his creed He has not lived in vain; and, while he gives

The praise to Him in whom he moves and lives. With thankful heart, He gazes backward, and with hope before, Knowing that from his works he never more Can henceforth part.

A Rundred Years Ago.

Where, where are all the birds that sang A hundred years ago?
The flowers that all in beauty sprang A hundred years ago? The lips that smiled, The eyes that wild In flashes shone Soft eyes upon--Where, oh where are lips and eyes, The maiden'a smiles, the lover's sighs,

That lived so long age? Who peopled all the streets A hundred years ago? Who filled the church with faces meek A hundred years ago? The sneering tale Of nister frail-The plot that work'd A brother's hurt,

Where, oh where are plo's and sneers, The poor man's hopes, the rich man's fears, That lived so long age ? Where are the graves where dead mensiept A lundred years ago ?

Who were they that living wept A hundred years ago? By other men, Who knew not them, Their lands are tilled; Their graves are filled-Yet Nature then was just as gny, And bright the sun shone as to-day, A hundred years ago !

The Convict's Daughter.

"I know all men hate my father; Mid therefore, Javan, must his daughter's love: Her dutiful, har deep, her ferrent love-Make up to his folorn and desolate heart The forfeited affections of his kind."-MILMAN.

The following narrative is borrowed from the interesting work of M. Mautimate acquaintance with the luwless exces. Passing over several chapters, we come to rice Alhoy on the convict prisons of

convicts as they worked in pairs, carrying reciprocation of little and frequent kindness. was in the convict prison. Eutrope, the of my lord duke-Martyria. peasant to whom she was betrothed, was acquainted with the guilt of his future father-in-law, for the same village had been their home. He was conscious how much he might lose in the esteem of others by marrying the daughter of a convict; but Tiennette was beloved, and Eutrope's affection for her made him shut his eyes to the possibility that any painful result might arise from their union.

"He wished to marry the companion of is childhood; but he desired that this father, who in the eyes of the law was dead, who had no longer any right over his daughter, and whose remembrance it was well to lianish, should no more be spoken of. Ticnnette loved her father, and the contempt with which others regarded the author of her days, only redoubled the fond nelius Tacitus."—Lord Bacon. affection of his daughter. She was desirous that he should sign her marriage contract, and bestow upon her a father's blessing. Eutrope had long resisted this wish of Tiennette; he still objected to the step she proposed to take; and it was with unwilling heart he undertook with her the journey to Rochefort. Eutrope was a wellners, and of a prepossessing appearance. It

I took upon myself to interpret to him speak, but her eyes were fastened on the every movement, as if to gather from them than the common systems of their times, aged me by her looks to remain with them vict had been ill for some days; he was no rused with much interest, and will afford no faction there, and his choice of the pistols.' those who were insensible; then throwing a When we reached the entrance of the prisoner's bed; but I was refused admittance by the turnkey, and I could only see from a distance the remainder of this touching scene. self, but he who bestows compassion comfits to the world.—Pursuit of Truth. At the foot of the convict's bed stood Eu- municates his own soul. trope, whilst Tiennette approached her fa-

sunburnt countenance. The turnkey who the dress of Tiennette, whose tears fell upon abused.

the anxious glance she fixed upon him be sent, defendant pleaded, amongst other high; and laboring men were about to he fering to her father. Entrope, who seemed was in fact a lady. At that time, and for ill at ease, made a sign to Tiennette, and years afterwards, shocking to relate, there Folly, in a white waistcoat, was now quo. they both went slowly out, with downcast were no wives in the country. Look at ting old songs, and dreaming of new monas. looks. When they had reached the foot of any old newspaper, and you will see, "On teries, as if it was a whit less difficult to the staircase which led to the wards, the the—th instant, in—street, the lady of turn a Modern Christmas into an ancient young girl said to Eutrope, "The step which — , Esq., of a daughter." It Yule, than to change a lump of sea-coal young girl said to Eutrope, "The step which we have now taken will bring us a bles- ought to have been lady-son, not daughter; into a log of pine. Sensible people on the sing." They then entered together the and any gentleman ought to have called contrary, content to live in their own times chapel of the Civil Hospital, offered up a any other gentleman out if that other gentle- and not so ravished as Mr. Owlet with the native village.

who didst not forsake the author of thy the dutiful homage with which thou hast not feared to honor a guilty father.'

DECAYED GENTRY.—It happened in the Huntingdon, was Lieutenant of Leicestershire, that a laborer's son of that county was pressed into the wars; as I take it to go over with Count Mansfeldt The old man at Leicester requested his son might be discharged, as being the only staff of his age, men are women; which declares openly that her household management—as presenting who, by his industry, maintained him and all women, be they ladies or not, are fe- every day a practical exposition of some of his mother. The Earl demanded his name, males—and all married females wives.— the least lessons in life—may be a greater which the man for a long time was loth to The same old-fashioned community asserts benefactor of her kind than the woman of tell, (as suspecting it a fault for so poor a that our language has no adjective which can fortune, though she may scatter a tithe of a man to confess the truth,) at last he told his be substituted for female,—and that woman- large fortune in alms. The poor man. name was Hastings. "Cousin Hastings," ly and feminine are adjectives having men whose regularity and propriety of conduct said the Earl, "we cannot all be top branches of the tree, though we all spring from the whom they are not. It was one of the for- his fellow-workinen or townsmen what same root; your son, my kinsman, shall not mer-probably Fribble himself-who in-temperance, industry, manly tenderness. be pressed !" So good was the meeting of vented the term ludy-friend, and it would and superiority to low and sensual tempts. modesty in a poor, with courtesy in an hon- have been a good thing for the language if tion can effect in endearing a home, which, orable person, and gentry, I believe, in the first woman who heard it had been one like the green spot that the traveler finds both. And I have reason to believe, that of the latter and had kicked him for his in the desert, is bright even amid the gloom some who justly own the surname and pains. As to authors, (meaning authoresses) of poverty, and sweet even amid all the blood of Boliuns, Mortimers, and Plan- once got a book from one marked "from surrounding bitterness—such a man does tagenets, (though ignorant of their own ex- the author;" and I wondered to inyself good as well as the most eloquent speaker tractions,) are hid in the heap of common whether she meant to stand up for the old that ever spoke, and the most eloquent wripeople, where they find that under a thatched cottage, which some of their ancestors could not enjoy in a leaded castle-contentment with quiet and security. - Fuller's I wish the women would send the Worthies.

ed in the accustomed chair by the fireside, "It is now some years, says this writer, more than in the honorary occupation of civ-'since I passed several months in the town lie office; in a wife's love infinitely more heavy burdens, and gladly purchasing, by es between friend and friend, more than in the performance of the most laborious some occasional and dearly-bought indul. often address their mistresses in the Greek Aubrey. for a few hours from the pestilential atmost than in the anxious achievements of wealth, phere of the prison. I had remarked a distinction, and grandeur; in change of heart woman appears disrespectful,—in the following lines, written by Madame D'Hontetot, young girl who passed before me several more than in change of circumstance; in original it is exactly the reverse. Let wo. and translated by no less a poet than Shelley times, casting an anxious and longing look full, firm trust in Providence, more than in men notice that with the term lady in our When young I loved At that delicious age. towards the building in which the ropeworks hoping for fortund's favor; in a growing taste language, as used to supplant woman, arose So sweet, so short, love was my sole delight were carried on. The young girl wore the for the beauties of nature, more than in the were carried on. The young girl wore the for the beauties of nature, more than in the school of men which sneered at females Still I loved on, for reason gave me right. Vendean costume. She seated herself up. fee simple inheritance of whole acres of of cultivated mind under the name of blueon a bench under the trees, and remained land; in the observance of neatness and stockings. Search antiquity through time Yet gentle ones still kiss these eyelid's dim apparently lost in thought. I approached regularity, household virtues, rather than in and space, from age to age, and from coun. For still I love, and love consoles or, wheart, and recognized her. I had seen her the the means of osientatious, and, therefore rare try to country, and it will be found that repreceding evening at the house of the gate- display; in a hand-maiden's cheerfulness, spect for knowledge in females is always keeper, and had then been informed of the more than in the improved tone of politics; co-existent with their designation under object of her journey. The young girl and in the friendship of our next door neigh. homely names. The word lady, generiwas engaged to be married, and her father bor, more than in the condescending flotice cally used, ought to be odious as the pro-

PARABOXICAL PEOPLE.—Those who countenance of Eutrope. She watched its have pushed their inquiries much farther

To commiserate is sometimes more than

coverlid. The turnkey had that instant fendant's coach, but that when it was about to get praised in provincial papers, for low-Otaheitean (or Tahitian, as we call it now, of speed and security to robbery and m. days, nor think that his guilt had broken I believe) who came over here at the time I mance; nay, they were despatching or medievery tie which subsisted between thee and speak of, told his countrymen that the Eng. tating hospitable messages to their friends him. Thy children will pay to thy virtue lish whenever one of their children was and preparing for the festivities of the born cut off the fourth finger of their wives' son, without a thought of a boar's head, or Fashion-but that the finger grew again in tronomy."-The Bachelor of the Albania a little while. This was the only rendering reign of King James, when Henry, Earl of his language would yield-which is very

that it puts things in their true light.

Adam was the first man, Eve was the t'other.

lady back to its proper sphere. Something will be sure to happen if they do not. Grimstone. Gentleman was abused until it was shortened into gent; -and what a straight the

gents are in just now! Christ to his mother beginning with the word

ing in of Henry the Fourth, supposed to be with no names but those of female philoso- ton, than to be compelled to purchase it at that written by Doctor Hayward, who was com- phers. Nay, Suidas himself has preserved price. mitted to the Tower for it, had much incens the name of a historian who wrote accounts neat stock, which we extract from an exchange, ed Queen Elizabeth; and she asked Mr. of a large number of female Pythagoreans. we would recommend to the attention of sur Bacon, being then of her learned council, Madame Dacicr ought to have reminded readers generally as deserving of regard. "Whether there were any treason contained her husband to mention this (which I canin it?" Mr. Bacon intending to do him a not find that he has done) in his Life of pleasure, and to take off the Queen's bit. Pythagoras,—for it shows that, in spite of the whole through a cutting machine, and feed terness with a merry conceit, answered, all saws to the contrary, a whole bookful of it out in deep troughs, and none of it will be "No, Madam, for treason I cannot deliver women endured the silent system to which wasted by being trodden under foot. A very opinion that there is any, but very much the followers of that sect were subjected, found convenient to do so. felony." The Queen apprehending it glad. Nor are the accounts of these works at all 2. Fill a large tight box with any desired quan ly, asked, "How, and wherein?" Mr. Ba- unlikely, for Menage has collected the tity of chopped corn-stalks, and with about one con answered, "Because he has stolen many names of sixty-four women who had distinged by the steam guished themselves in the schools of philosopass into them from a boiler for an hour, and Social Pleasures octavo page a piece. Plutarch dedicated of water, and then poured with a large quantity of a volatile head, says Mrs. Carter, 'are much less liable to disappoint, than those empresses (and an empress was then only bolli cases a small quantity of sult should be of a sensible heart.' For such as can be a woman) have distinguished the name of sprinkled over them contented with rattles and raree-shows, there Eudocia by their literary acquirements. Every means or saving may is or vital importance to the farmer, for it is far more pleasant to are rattles and raree-shows in abundance to
The last has left us (and in the dark be able to sell hay for 16 or \$20 a ton, than to purchase it at that price to keep alive a herd of mighty easily replaced by another. But which is frequently quoted in support of, or starving cattle. pleasures arising from the endearments of opposition to, Suidas. A great deal more social relations, and the delicate sensibilimight be said to the same effect—but it for their interest to feed cob meal to their slock. was not long before he joined us, after maties of friendly affection are more limited, would take up too much room. I hope all instead of pursuing the usual practice of grindking some purchases which had detained and their objects incontrovertible; they are bim for a time from his betrothed. accompanied with perpetual tender solici- where it is properly wanted—and not con- into the fire. tude, and subject to accidents not to be retinue to degrade their sex by speaking of it Cobs, soaked in a solution of sait, make an ble-looking town, with people going about in as decorous a manner as they do in Longar and of Irishmen or Edinburgh. Instead of Irishmen sign a solemn declaration that he had exare to end, while those of higher order must necessarily be incompleat in a world where man and lady created He them."—Athena-

the country are still in a state of discreditable misarrangement.

The best way to convince the sceptical of the distinct advances made by Ireland, is to compare its present state of mamers with what unhappily distinguished it two or three generations ago. Means for making this comparison have just been afforded by an Irish witer in a small work lying and well with an intition. That they have ended with the bell by ground. As the with line against the belief familiar to their own minds the intermediate steps by which they are to their the reformed religion, after the massacre that was upon St. Bartholomew's day, treated ness of communities admitted of no addition, with the king and queen-mother, and some their misery of no diminution, from the most liquor, and you will have a beantiful green. other of the council for a peace. Both sides thorough insight into the various causes Rest assured there is no imposition in the were agreed upon the articles. The quest which produced them. The history of eve. above. It is cheap. Any person following the tion was, upon the security of performance. ry country proves that a knowledge of these recipe, will find it proves satisfactory." After some particulars propounded and re. causes is one of the most difficult of acquisi jected, the queen-mother said, "Why, is not tions; that on no subject is man more easily various reasons, a valuable article, and as the her cheeks became deadly pale, and her heart seemed to sink within her. Eutrope and Tiennette were permitted to approach the prigoner's had but the more of the deputies answered, "No, by St. Bartholomew. Madam."—Lord Bacon.

Jetch, the word of a King sufficient security?" deluded, less capable of extensive views, guilty of grosser mistakes, and yet more intensited to approach the prigoner's had but the word of a King sufficient security?" deluded, less capable of extensive views, guilty of grosser mistakes, and yet more intensited to approach the later is often attended violently.

Bartholomew. Madam."—Lord Bacon. veterately pertinacious of thinking himself ing recipe:

The the combination of water, and suspend it in a kettle filled with cold water, and suspend which the correction of an apparently small it over a slow fire. As the water becomes heaterror has teemed with such important bene. ed, the wax will melt and rise to the surface—the

All pleasure must be bought at the price | in fact, in fa the Coombe, and the Ormond Boys, or butchers who lived in Ormond Reverse on butchers who lived in Ormond Quay, which caused frequent conficts; and it is in the memory of many the Coombe, and the Ormond Boys, or butchers who lived in Ormond Reverse of such young women as were fixed upon the road is anxious to know themselves, the road is anxious to know themselves.

They who do not know themselves, the road is anxious to know not how to spare themselves.

They who do not know themselves, the difference between false pleas the vainly strove to conceal. He raised his company is not worth languid head, turned his dimmed eye upon flicts; and it is in the memory of many cated information of particulars—the extent having.

They who do not know themselves, the road is anxious to know not how to spare themselves.

Let every farmer who has a son to educate, believe and remember, that science lays the foundation of everything valuable in agriculture. They who do not know themselves,

Women versus Ladies. —I' address you Christmas. —"It was now verging to the had introduced the two young people into in behalf of the proprieties of language—season which, in Catholic Oxford is called the ward, remained gazing upon the scene; hoping that you will take pity upon affective Feast of the Nativity, but by Protestant a good Sister of Charity supported the sick man; he took the pen which was handed him, glanced over the marriage-contract, which had been prepared beforehand, and wrote beneuth it his dishonored name. Then always ladies. There are no authoresses, stretching towards Tiennette his wasted only lady-authors; and there are lady-friends, seminaries, the He-rods and She-rods of arms, he clusped her to his bosom. The lady-cousins, lady-readers, &c. Do the wo British infancy, preparing to turn their inno. movement he made in doing so shook his men know that lady is derived from laide? cents loose and wild upon the world. Now chain, one link of which rested in the hand It either is so—or will arrive at that. It were malicious bachelors purchasing small of Eutrope, who looked at it with a bewil- will be one of the ugliest words in the drums and tiny trumpets, to present to the dered stare; whilst another muttled against language if it continue to be fearfully children of unfortunate married men. Now young ladies were busy exchanging poly. the rusty iron. The head of the dying man soon sunk once more upon his pillow. Ti- fifteen or twenty years ago. It is a fact, books of beauty, Olney Hymns and Cha. ennette took advantage of this moment to that to an action brought in which plaintiff pone's Letters, with cases and boxes of twenglide her trembling hand furtively under the set forth that he had hired the whole of de. ty kinds. Now landlords were beginning turned to lead the way out of the room, and to start a woman was inside without his contrayed to me alone the poor girl's secret of- things, that the person described as a woman compensated for a year of hunger, with a short prayer, bade me farewell, and mounted man dared to speak of his lady-brother by ages of darkness, or the things thereof, were a little cart, which bore them back to their the style and title of his sister. But matters buttoning their coats, without a sigh for the have mended a good deal, men own their doublets of their fathers; going to and fro "Yes, God will bless thee, poor maiden, wives now in the newspapers. An honest upon rail-roads, with a decided preference left hands as an offering to a goddess called a notion on the subject of mediaval 729.

> VALUE OF EXAMPLE. - The poor wo. creditable to the Tahitian tongue, and shows man who, with scanty wardrobe, is ever reat and clean in her person, amid various I am, myself, of the ancient school, which and trying duties; is patient, gentle, and believes and maintains the true faith to be affectionate in her domestic relations; with that all adult human creatures not being small funds is economical and judicious in to whom they are applicable and women to co-operate with such a woman, and shows ter that ever wrote. If there were a few pairiarchs of the people, women as well as men (if I may be excused for admitting the former to a pairiarchy,) their influence would soon be sensibly felt.-Mrs. Leman

> KEEP TO YOUR CALLING .- Bishop Gros. test, of Lincoln, told his brother, who asked Woman is a term of high honor; -it is him to make him a great man-"Brother. a beggar to a princess. Its corresponding pay for another; but a ploughman I found Greek term, gune, is that by which slaves you, and a ploughman I'll leave you."-

> > We know of nothing more graceful, than the

AGRICULTURAL.

Economy of HAY .- Hay, under the most faduct of a time in which women were taken vorable modification of circumstances, must to be necessarily frivolous. But when wo regarded by the economical farmer as a costly MERCIFUL LAW.—The book of depos- men were women, we have the account of zing it, is of vital importance, as it is much more ing King Richard the Second, and the com- an Apollonius who wrote a biography filled pleasant to dispose of it at twenty dellars the

phy-with as much information about them they will then form a most nutricious and palaas gives to one with another more than an table food for cattle, especially for milch cows.

VALUABLE RECIPE FOR DYZING BLUE AND GREEN. PROGRESS OF LITERATURE AND Sci. powdered logwood; boil it in a sufficient quan-ENCE.—A progress in these must be accompanied by progressive changes in our social dissolve one ounce of verdigris and half an ounce

a good pale blue; or boil hickory bark in your

RECIPE .- Many of our farmers now keep bees,

extraneous matter, or impurities, temaining in the bag. This is a cheap and effectual method, in fact, superior to any we have tried .- Maine